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Germans Fight Fiercely to Hold Saar; 2 Soviet Armies Close In on Budapest; Nazi Strategy: Test Delayed to Spring?

Stubborn stand in West gives German Army time to reorganize its defense lines.

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In all candor it must be recognized today that out of a month of violent defensive fighting on the Western Front the Germans have succeeded in postponing the moment of final decision in Europe and without much doubt have forced that decision over into next spring.

That is not for a moment to say that the valiant and tremendous Allied effort has been a failure. The effort continues today to carry the Allied line up to the Rhine. The United States Third Army of Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., is making excellent progress in completing the engagement of the spur of the Siegfried Line which juts westward from the Rhine at Karlsruhe, and the United States First and Ninth Armies are threatening the line of the Roer River farther to north.

The engagement of the German main defense line and the even more important engagement of the entire German Western Army continues and is succeeding in preventing a major German military recovery. New German reserves are being consumed as they are thrown into the line. New opportunities for future attacks are being won every day in what may prove to be the greatest attritional battle of the war.

German Front Holds

Yet major offensive operations have primary and secondary purposes. Any gains the Allies can count from their western offensive must be recognized as being in the secondary category. They have not broken the integrity of the German front. They have not found an opportunity for drawing the German Army into a battle of annihilation. And they have not succeeded in preventing a very substantial German recovery from its disaster of July and August in France.

This is measured most graphically by one official fact. The German armies on the Western Front of today number 70 divisions, which is 10 more than they num-

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From Greece to Iwo Jima: Eyewitnessing the Fronts

Philippines: Leyte Campaign Speeds Up

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

UNITED STATES SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS ON LEYTE, Dec. 9—When the Sixth Army first began to drive inland from the Leyte beachheads, Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger knew at the time he would have to choose between capturing Carigara in the north and Ormoc down the west coast.

He realized that it would be impossible to seize both before heavy enemy reinforcements were launched to take up defense of the defeated Japanese Imperial 16th Division.

The capture of Ormoc would have deprived the Japanese of a major staging point for troops brought in via water, but Carigara also could have been used to land enemy forces. Carigara controls the passageway between Ormoc and Leyte Valley, the latter of which is the chief tactical control area of the Island.

Primary Goal

General Krueger, therefore, chose Carigara as a primary goal, reckoning that it then would be possible to hold the Japanese in the Ormoc corridor and gradually liquidate them there.

The job of wiping out the Japanese in the Ormoc corridor, however, grew to far larger proportions than expected.

Pushing around through the narrow defile at the northern end of the central mountain range, the Sixth Army attempted to push down through the Ormoc corridor in a concentrated front assault.

The Japanese refused to commit their forces on a narrow front and began infiltration around the American left flank, which forced the Sixth Army to deploy.

Ormoc Valley Ringed

General Krueger then threw a ring of troops around Ormoc Valley and the central mountain range, anchoring it about 10 miles south of Ormoc. This prevented further Japanese infiltration, but it spread the American forces too thin to push a decisive offensive.

It was about this time that the heights of the rainy season descended on Leyte Island, leaving it a quagmire of deep oozing mud.

Torrents of rain pouring down 24 hours a day washed away roads

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Pacific: Warships And B-29's Team Up

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD THE U. S. FLAGSHIP, Off Iwo Jima, Dec. 8. Delayed.—For the past hour and 10 minutes this afternoon our force of warships has been bombarding Japan's Bonin Island air base of Iwo Jima in the first joint operation by B-29's and fleet units.

It was the heaviest raid on the much-bombed island to date, one of the heaviest of the entire Pacific war, and the first daylight attack by warships on the base from which the Japanese have been staging their air raids on Saipan.

Previously Iwo Jima has been hit once by surface craft, twice by carrier planes in conjunction with ships, and repeatedly by our land-based bombers.

Today's joint operation was important not because it fell within a few hours of the third anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack, but because it witnessed incorporation of the 21st Bomber Command in a stroke with other Western Pacific offensive arms.

Although our surface force had no air cover, preliminary blows by Superforts, Liberators, and Lightnings were definite protection.

Lying 750 miles southeast of Tokyo, Iwo Jima—literally "rock island"—is strategically the most important of Japan's southern footholds.

Five-Hour Attack

Our surface bombardment was the finale of a five-hour attack which began before 10 a. m. today with strafing by long-range fighters. More than 1,500 tons of shells and bombs were delivered into ham-shaped volcanic Iwo Jima, which is only 4⅔ miles long and less than 10 square miles in total area.

B-29's alone loosed more than 700 tons of bombs on runways, gun emplacements, and other targets. The total weight of bombs a square mile was about 150 tons.

A statistically minded officer estimated bombs and shells used today cost between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000.

Athens: Tragic Era In Wake of Freedom

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, December. Delayed—The heart-rending drama of Greece's tragic civil war unrolled across much of Athens today as bitter fighting continued between the forces of the British and Greek armies on the one side and those of the insurgent E. A. M.-E. L. A. S. group on the other.

Despite the bitterness of the struggle the battle here still remains uncertain, although the advantage now appears to lie increasingly with the British-regular Greek forces.

The fighting today was mainly confined to a steady and relentless British effort—carried out by British Sherman tanks and 25-pounder guns—to consolidate their strong positions in the center of the city.

These operations carried on against the strong points of the Leftist E. L. A. S. forces supplied with two and three inch mortars and heavy machine guns, are in obvious preparation for an early attempt to clear the entire city of E. L. A. S. forces.

View From Rooftop

Although the battle lines are uncertain, it would appear that the British now firmly hold at least one quarter of the City with the remaining districts either held by the E. L. A. S. or constituting a sort of no man's land.

From the vantage point on the roof of my hotel I was able to look over two near-by areas under heavy British paratrooper fire.

These British troops are atop the former headquarters of the Greek Communist Party and are directing their fire against E. L. A. S. snipers and units lying between it and worker districts.

The fire from and against this British strong point has been almost incessant since dawn and is interspersed with the heavier fire of mortars.

The immediate British objective in this area is to drive E. L. A. S. troops from the famous and beau-

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U. S. leapfrog tactics score in attack on Ormoc; Nippon base on Iwo Jima silenced.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

German resistance has stiffened appreciably in the Saar.

For the time being, at least, enemy tanks, infantry reinforcements, bad weather, and extremely difficult terrain have combined to slow the swift advance of American troops on the southern wing of the Nazi defense line to a pace comparable to that near Aachen, farther north.

In other words, American progress is now measurable in yards instead of miles. Whether this state of affairs will continue until the heavy blanket of winter is thrown over the Western Front would seem to depend in large measure on the quantity of men and matériel the Allies can throw into the fray in the next week or so.

In this connection, today's Supreme Headquarters announcement that American armies now are reaching 75 per cent of their supplies directly across the Atlantic from the United States is worthy of note.

Latest dispatches indicate the 35th Infantry Division has extended its Saar River crossing near Sarreguemines, while slightly to the northwest the 90th Infantry Division has repulsed a strong tank-led counterattack in the Siegfried Line. In Sarreguemines, fighting is on a house-to-house basis.

In the battle area beyond Aachen, United States First Army units have gained a height about a mile east of Grosshau and have repulsed a small counterattack southeast of Bergstein. A Berlin communiqué indicates the Nazis have surrendered the whole western bank of the Roer River at Julich.

In Hungary, increasingly heavy Russian pressure has forced the Germans to flee the town of Vaes, 15 miles northeast of Budapest on the Danube, according to the Berlin Radio. Two hard-hitting Soviet armies are closing in on Budapest from the north and the south, and there are reports of wholesale defections by Hungarian troops defending their Capital.

Meanwhile on Leyte, in the Philippines, preliminary success continues to attend American leap-frog tactics. The recently landed 77th Division has advanced two miles against the rear of the Japanese positions to seize the former United States Army base of Camp Downs, on the outskirts of Ormoc. At the same time, General Krueger's Sixth Army is converging on Ormoc from three directions.

Japanese resistance continues to be very stiff, although dispatches tell of some enemy units, bewildered by the sudden appearance of Americans at their rear, fleeing in disregard of orders to stand or perish.

Additional news of the record air and sea pounding of Iwo Jima in the Bonins indicates the threat offered by this island base to Superfortress headquarters on Saipan has been fully dissipated.

Incidentally, the Tokyo Radio reports that American planes have raided the Japanese Capital again today, but this has not been confirmed.

Western Front:

Third Army Fights In Sarreguemines

United States Third Army troops fought house-to-house in the eastern part of Sarreguemines after a new forcing of the Saar River.

The Third Army was beating against eight Saar Valley steel towns smoldering from fighter-bomber attacks, and field guns ripped the provincial Capital of Saarbrücken.

Americans were within a couple

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Farm Child Labor Is Hit; Cudahy Seizure Ordered; Allies Void Nazi Fiscal Bias

The World's Day—December 9, 1944

Boston: Bill Filed to Ban Farm Child Labor

Banning of the use of children under 14 on commercial farms, as in industry, is sought under a bill filed in the Massachusetts Legislature by James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries. [Page 2.]

Full knowledge of wartime merchant-ship communications—often possessed by the ship's skipper alone—is now being made available in Boston and eight other seaports to chief, second, and third mates of the merchant fleet. [Page 6.]

Strengthening of Connecticut's liquor law was asked by Francis P. Rohrmayer, State Liquor Control Commissioner, who charged that successive legislatures have weakened the act until "it is a very weak law, cleverly revised for the benefit of the liquor interests." [Page 2.]

Washington: Packing-House Seizure Ordered

Government seizure of plants of the Cudahy Brothers Packing Company at Cudahy, Wis., was ordered by President Roosevelt because of a threatened interruption of operations due to a "labor disturbance." [Financial Page.]

President Roosevelt signed legislation increasing by 15 per cent the service-connected disability payments to peacetime veterans of the regular army and veterans of wars prior to World War I. The Veterans' Administration estimated than 40,100 veterans of the regular army and 1,100 Spanish-American War veterans would benefit at a total cost of $2,424,000 for the first year.

In Europe: Eisenhower to Void Nazi Fiscal Bias

General Eisenhower's sixth proclamation explaining Allied plans for Germany announced that financial practices discriminating against any person because of race, religion or politics will be abrogated. Rationing with price controls will continue. Present German currency will be continued, but Allied military marks also will be legal tender. German courts will function, when purged under Allied control.

Germany is facing its "hardest, grimmest Christmas," the German Transocean News Agency said, and for Berlin and other big cities there will be no Christmas trees, no decorations, and "presents will be very rare." A half pound of meat, two eggs, and a quarter pound of sweets for children is the extra Christmas ration.

Spain's exiled leaders of Izquierda Republicana, which was one of the largest political parties in Spain before the civil war, closed a two-day congress by declaring support for the 1931 constitution and for ex-Premier Diego Martinez Barrios as the legal head of the Spanish Republic. The group authorized party executives to enter into a coalition with other political parties for the removal of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The French Government announced a compromise with the left-wing resistance groups on the militia issue by the establishment of special republican security companies divided among 20 regional commands. They will be subject to orders of the secretary-general of police in each district. The authorized strength of each company is 70 men.

National: All Work Halted at 'Critical' Steel Plant

All work at Columbia Steel's plants in Pittsburg, Calif., was stopped and C. I. O. Steelworkers International Union officers called a mass meeting in an effort to induce 3,500 men to return to work. A 12th Naval District spokesman in San Francisco said the plants had been working on "critical" naval castings. Both company and union said that Sunday work was involved in the dispute leading to the walkout.

Far East: Tokyo Premier Warns of Bitter Era

Japan is facing the "hardest and bitterest phase of the war," Nippon's Premier, Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, said in a banquet speech in Tokyo. But he expressed new confidence in victory because of "a tendency toward disunity" in the Allied camp and the "obscurity" of Allied war aims.

The Dec. 7 earthquake hit populous war-industry centers of Osaka and Nagoya, with factory damage and casualties, the Japanese admitted. They gave no definitive details. Sections reported hardest hit form an arc 80 to 160 miles from Tokyo, generally southwest of the Capital.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has agreed in principle to the participation of the Communists in the National Government and in the direction of China's military affairs, it was authoritatively reported. The Communists originally sought a formal agreement for the establishment of a coalition government and joint direction of the Chinese armies, which General Chiang had reportedly refused.

Americas: Uprising Quelled in El Salvador

Opponents of the Government of President Aguirre of El Salvador fired on police in an outbreak Dec. 8, killing several policemen and wounding national guards and customs officials. Participants in the uprising were arrested and their arms seized.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Soldier Foils Nazis By Swallowing Map

By the Associated Press

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 9

Corporal David M. Snyder, recuperating here, related how he ate a 16 x 20-inch Army map in France to keep it from falling into German hands.

The Kenton, Tenn., soldier, while waiting for aid near St. Lo, realized he had in his pocket a map showing strategic plans of attack for his company. Corporal Snyder said he knew only one way to keep the map from the Germans if they counterattacked. He chewed and swallowed it.

B.U. Planning New Buildings To Meet Call

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Anticipating an immediate, post-war resurgence in education effecting "the highest college and university student enrollments in history," Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, today disclosed preparations by the University to build two new structures on the institution's Commonwealth Avenue campus just as soon as materials are available after the war.

Enlarging upon his annual report published in the University's alumni magazine just off the press, President Marsh disclosed that action had been started to raise $1,000,000 for a new Liberal Arts building and an additional $500,000 for a modern Natural Science building to be erected alongside the Charles Hayden Memorial building on Commonwealth Avenue. The latter houses the College of Business Administration.

Thus the war, bringing a heavy enrollment of women students to the already crowded Boston University branches in the Copley Square district and the promise of extra heavy male enrollments when the "boys" come home, has stirred University heads into pushing forward long-term plans for developing a modern campus on the banks of the Charles River.

No. 1 Unemployment Relief

Since education undoubtedly will obtain priority rights on post-war construction, President Marsh foresaw the Boston University buildings as postwar projects number one for the relief of unemployment in Greater Boston. At the same time, he said that the new construction was dictated by necessity, due to a growing student housing crisis in the Copley

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Cities Throughout U. S. Adopt Vital Management Measures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—A nation-wide survey of municipal legislation, prepared by the International City Managers Association, shows a wide range of important measures approved throughout the country as a part of the Nov. 7 elections. Among the most significant developments were these:

1. Action by Maryland voters in approving establishment of a Baltimore redevelopment commission, and by Kansas City, Mo., voters in giving the City Council wide powers for slum and blighted-area clearance purposes were of great interest to local planning officials.

2. In the field of government personnel policy, Texas voters gave cities or the State Legislature authority to set up retirement systems for local governments. South Carolina approved a constitutional amendment providing pensions for State, county, and local employees, while Colorado gave veterans and their widows preferential points on top of passing grades in civil service examinations.

3. Public sentiment showed itself favorable to resumption of large-scale borrowing by local governments in the postwar period. Approximately 125 local governments voted on bond issues totaling $175,000,000, of which $150,000,000 were approved. In 1943 a total of only $20,000,000 in bond issues was submitted to voters with more than three-fourths rejected.

There seems to be several rea-

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3 E. A. M. Leaders Seek 'Olive Branch'

By the Associated Press

Athens, Dec. 9

Three of the six E. A. M. (National Liberation Movement) ministers who resigned from the Greek Cabinet of Premier George Papandreou now are seeking a compromise solution to end the civil war, it was reported reliably.

The report said that former Finance Minister Svolos Nateconomy, Minister Tsirimokos and Transport Minister Askoutsis had established indirect contact with Maj. Gen. R. M. Scobie, British Commander of Allied Forces in Greece.

Social Security Tax 'Frozen' In Both Houses of Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—Congressmen, with one and sometimes both eyes on the calendar, are speeding action on half a dozen measures from freezing Social Security tax rates to approving eight five-star Generals and Admirals, from proposing a telephone on every farm to considering the fitness of six top State Department nominations.

In the face of almost certain veto the Senate, like the House earlier, overwhelmingly approved freezing Social Security pay-roll tax rates starting in January. The Senate vote, 41-19, was well above the two thirds necessary to override a veto, suggesting the measure would be enacted despite presidential opposition. There is the possibility though that enough Senate votes might break away to sustain the Administration, assuming a presidential veto.

Leader in the fight to freeze the tax rate for the third successive time was Republican Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan. Opposing him were Senators Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, and James E. Murray (D) of Montana. The New York Senator stressed the opposition to the freeze by both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The Senate followed this tax "freeze" action by quickly approving the already House-approved bill extending the second War Powers Act a year. Under the Act the War Production Board

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Dwindling Supply of Pepper Takes Zip Out of Cooking

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It's getting so there isn't even enough pepper on hand in New England today to create a good-sized sneeze.

Daily needs in the household amount to hardly a pinch—but, housewives agree that this tiny bit is a necessity, adding that "cooking just isn't cooking" without it.

As for the meat packers, who consume the bulk of this spice in the country, the recent action of the Office of Price Administration in raising the price of black pepper from 6½ to 10 cents a pound is expected to release only a sufficient quantity to permit deliveries of packers' quotas through the first quarter of 1945.

Present stocks in the United States amount to about 6,800,000 tons—sufficient, if distributed on the present quota basis of 40 per cent of 1941 use, to last until Jan. 1, 1946, including both civilian requirements and those of the armed forces. After that, unless some Government action is taken to obtain pepper imports, householders may have to resort to "ersatz" pepper, just as they have been obliged to turn to synthetic cinnamon.

Better Price Wanted

For the most part, present pepper stocks in this country are held by three large importers, who paid from 3 cents to 13 cents a pound for it. These importers, who practically cornered the pepper market as a long-term "hedge" against a rise or decline on their investment, have, until now, held out for a better price.

They contended that the OPA ceiling of 6½ cents a pound did not warrant their disposing of a commodity for which, in some lots, they had paid as much as 13 cents a pound. And, when it came

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Waste Paper Collections

Boston Business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capital 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.
Lexington—Sunday.
Lincoln—Sunday.
Hull—Tuesday.

Weather Predictions

Fair—Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Nazis Penalize Reich by Destruction—UNRRA Feeds Others

Wide World from United States Coast Guard

Their First Ice Cream in 18 Months

Even heaping dishes of ice cream, their first in 18 months, fail to coax smiles on the faces of these Polish orphans being fed on a transport manned by the United States Coast Guard off Bombay. They are bound for a refuge, but the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration estimates that the food outlook for the likes of these and their elders is dark. More rationing of the better-fed United States would help solve the problem, UNRRA pointed out in showing that the UNRRA standard for Europe was under that of the United States average consumption.

Germany's plight expected to worsen progressively as plundered food stocks are swallowed up—Allies warn 'scorched earth' will scorch Nazis—Relief job still huge in liberated areas.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—Although Germany today is better off on food than any nation on the European Continent except Denmark, relief planners here are convinced that it is fast moving toward a diet of 1,600 to 1,700 calories a day.

This is about half the average United States consumption and 1,000 calories below the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration standard for Europe.

The only country with a general food level below 1,600 calories in Europe today is Greece, where Allied military officials and UNRRA representatives are now working to improve the standard.

Rapid degeneration of the German food picture led Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to issue a radio warning to the German people that they must rely on their own resources and can expect nothing from the conquering armies. "It is of highest importance that these resources should not be destroyed by the Nazis' scorched-earth policy," he declared.

Worse Plight Expected

Germany's food plight is expected by United States Government food experts here to become progressively worse with the advance of the Allied armies. Today only Denmark, part of the Netherlands and Czechoslovakia, and the remaining areas of Poland can be called upon for significant contributions to the German larder.

This year, Germany will be short about 7,000,000 tons of food that it obtained last year from the occupied countries, according to reports made to the UNRRA here.

The over-all food situation in Germany, it is admitted, will depend somewhat on the reserves of plundered food the Nazis have succeeded in setting up. It is certain to have stored large quantities of grain, at least.

No matter how low the German food standard falls, the United Nations have no plans now for doing any feeding there. The UNRRA agreement specifically forbids any aid to enemies or ex-enemies except those displaced "for reasons of race, religion, or activities in favor of the United Nations."

To this General Eisenhower added his assurance: "If the Allied armed forces should be in a position to give help to the populations of Europe, this help will primarily go to the population of the countries which have been ravaged and plundered by the German armies."

Removal of the Hitler boot from the neck of persons in other

Continued on Page 13, Column 4

Farm-Home Child Labor Ban Is Aim of Bill

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Banning of the use of children under 14 on commercial farms, as in industry, appeared certain today for Massachusetts, as result of the filing of a restrictive bill by James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

Actually the bill goes much farther, prohibiting work of youngsters under 14 on all farms, but it was put in with the expectation of modification. The age limitation is extended also to employment in homes.

Undoubtedly farmers will make strong protests at the State House during the coming session, it is granted by advocates of a restriction. They do not aim at barring a farmer from having his son help him on the farm, although the measure now so provides.

Amendment to exclude members of a farmer's family is accordingly seen as probable, plus any other reasonable change. The outcome may, therefore, prove a barrier against youth of less than 14 on commercial farms, such as tobacco fields operated for tobacco companies.

As the State laws now run, the farm boy or girl below 14 years, as well as the youngster of the same age in domestic service, stands out as the forgotten child of Massachusetts. This comes about through an unfortunate oversight by the lawmakers when the permissible age for employment was raised a few years ago from 14 to 16 years.

Previously the law said that no child under 14 could be employed without an employment certificate. When the age was made 16, no provision was added to cover the child under 14 in farming or domestic service.

Consequently an employer in these two fields can work a youngster under 14 as he pleases, without any limitation on the number of hours a day or week. Such youth has less protection from the law than men or women.

Today the lad or girl under 14 cannot be used in industry. The proposed legislation would put agriculture where it belongs, as labor officials see it, on the same basis as manufacturing as regards the employment of the youngest. The less-than-fourteeners would be prohibited in commercial farming.

"There is no good reason why very young children employed in homes and on farms should not be granted the protection which is given to those of the same ages employed in industry," Commissioner Moriarty said in his statement accompanying the filing of the bill.

The present law provides that no person can employ a child under 16 in most occupations, but it does not include agriculture or domestic service.

Invitation Given To Young Artists To Exhibit Works

Young artists will be invited to show their work in the first Massachusetts Scholastic Exhibition, with selected entries to be sent to a national show of high school art at Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, Pa., under plans announced here. The State exhibition will be held Feb. 26 through March 10 under the sponsorship of the Jordan Marsh Company.

Works to be shown in the regional exhibition will be selected by a jury of artists according to plans made public at a meeting of art teachers and the Massachusetts Advisory Committee for the exhibition at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Entries must be submitted during the week of Feb. 5 and not later than Feb. 10.

After the Massachusetts show, work selected by the artist-jury will be sent to the Fine Arts Galleries of Carnegie Institute for the national show.

Work from thirty-four similar regional exhibitions throughout the United States will be shown in the Carnegie exhibition, Mrs. Frieda S. Curtis of New York, National Secretary of Scholastic Awards, told the meeting. The project has been carried on for the past 17 years under the direction of Scholastic Magazine. Miss Helen Cleaves, Chairman of the Massachusetts Advisory Committee and Director of Art Education in the Boston public schools, presided at the meeting.

Servicemen Return Favors

Associated Press

Send Café Owner Currency and Post Cards From All Over World

A panel crowded with different types of foreign and American currency, military insignia, and post cards sent by soldiers and sailors is pointed to proudly by George Spanos, proprietor of a café in Wilmington, Mass. They are tokens of appreciation for the extra scoops of ice cream or pieces of cake Mr. Spanos served to them. To some of them he also furnished needed funds. A native of Greece, who came to the United States 33 years ago, Mr. Spanos makes it a practice to give servicemen who visit his café especial attention. Needless to say, many persons come in just to see the display.

'Teeth' Asked For Liquor Act In Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 9 (AP)—Francis P. Rohrmayer, State Liquor Control Commissioner, yesterday asked members of the Hartford County bar to petition the next General Assembly "to restore teeth" to the State Liquor Control Act which he said successive sessions of the Legislature have "whittled away at" until "it is a very weak law, cleverly revised for the benefit of the liquor interests, with no protection for the public."

"Under the Act," he said in a discussion of the recent Liquor Commission investigation, "the Commission has not power to enforce and in many instances only doubtful powers to regulate, so that, in order to clean up deplorable conditions threatening family life and juvenile morals, it is often necessary for the Commission to engage in a battle of wits with the forces of organized corruption."

He wanted that "unless present conditions in the liquor industry are corrected soon another prohibition wave will sweep the country in a form more stringent than the late Volstead Act."

Mr. Rohrmayer outlined purported conditions in numerous Connecticut communities which he said led to his appeal to the lawyers.

In war-swollen New London, he said, "the liquor business was completely out of control," and police there asked the Commission and State police to step in.

He added that the investigation resulted in the revocation of 12 licenses.

"But the Commission understands," he said, "the violations have started all over again."

Thirteen New London liquor sellers were punished for sales to a 13-year-old boy, he said.

Various Ex-War Boats in N. E. And on East Coast Up for Sale

Log of the Port of Boston

Power yachts, motor sailers, houseboats, and sailing craft, requisitioned by the armed forces and now released for disposal—44 of them in all—are to be sold to the highest bidders, according to the War Shipping Administration. Eleven of the total are in New England. The remainder are at various ports on the Atlantic seaboard.

Invitations for bids, containing complete information and bid forms are available at the office of the Assistant Deputy Administrator for Small Vessels, War Shipping Administration, Washington. The bids close at 2:15 p. m. Dec. 22.

Three of the craft are at Boston, and one at Quincy. Under jurisdiction of the Coast Guard are the 39-foot power yacht Alcormin and 38-foot motor sailer Stowaway. The Navy Port Director has charge of the 46-foot power yacht El Alba at Boston and the 68-foot power yacht Sehbella, at Quincy.

Five power yachts are at Newport, R. I., in charge of the Commander, at the Naval Operating Base, the 32-footers Bobs, and the Hapsei; the 64-foot Centaur; 38-foot Padisa, and 28-foot Wicheva II.

At Portland, Maine, are the 40-foot power yacht Karluk in charge of the Coast Guard, and the 37-foot power yacht Sequoia II under jurisdiction of the Navy.

Port Regains Manpower

Men who formerly worked on the Boston waterfront and who left for other employment because they could not make a living at longshore work because of a slack period, are now returning to their old jobs and relieving the threat of a manpower shortage at the Port of Boston. A current boom in harbor activity is providing more work and indications point to port facilities and manpower being taxed to capacity if cargoes are to be loaded and dispatched promptly, officials said.

Trawlers Change Hands

Four of the older type of fishing trawlers—coal burners—long familiar at the Port of Boston changed ownership this week but will continue to operate out of Boston under their present names, it is understood. They are the 400-ton trawler Sea which was built at Savannah in 1918, and the 300-ton trawlers Comber, Ripple, and Spray, built in Wisconsin after World War I. All four were owned by General Seafoods Corporation until sold to James S. Monro of East Boston on private terms. Three modern trawlers, the Gale, Ocean, and Tide, which recently were released by the Navy after more than two years' war service, are being reconditioned and are expected to be added to the Boston fishing fleet early in 1945. Meantime, General Seafoods has the Billow, Breaker, Breeze, Flow, and Wind, as well as several trawlers under charter.

'Fill' Available

Fill from many lands—brought to Boston as "ballast" for ships coming without cargo for the purpose of moving supplies and merchandise to the far-flung battle fronts of the world—is now being offered for sale at a low cost. The McKie Lighter Co., which unloads considerable ballast, has large quantities available for those needing to fill in back of retaining walls, etc. This type of fill was used extensively in making the Port of Embarkation a level area for handling war supplies.

Old Barge Sold

After operating out of Boston for many years moving sand and gravel, the old powered barge Noble Maxwell has been sold to Portland, Maine, interests, and is to be used as a barge around that harbor.

Newell Honored

Another presidency has come to William A. Newell, head of the Bath Iron Works, at Bath, Maine, and of the United Seamen's Service. He has just been elected president of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers at the 52nd annual meeting of that group in New York.

Argentine Offices

New quarters have been secured for offices of the Argentine Consulate in Boston, headed by Jorge A. Duval. Offices have been located in the Little Building, Boylston and Tremont Streets, but are now at 161 Newbury Street.

Leon Stone

Mail Closings In Boston Set

Dec. 13 is the closing date for mailing Christmas cards from Boston to destinations in New England to assure delivery by Dec. 25, are given by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly as follows:

The time has expired for mailing packages to all points, excepting New England, with assurance of delivery before Dec. 25. The final date for mailing packages for any New England point, including Boston, is today.

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Sunday

Lawrence K. Frank will speak at the Community Church of Boston, Jordan Hall, at 10:30 a. m. His subject will be "Freedom for the Personality."

A free recital will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum by Doris Doree, soprano, at 2 p. m.

The Arlington Philharmonic Society is presenting Handel's "Messiah" in the Robbins Memorial Town Hall, Arlington, at 3 p. m. Admission is free and children will be admitted if accompanied by adults.

"American Furniture" is the subject of a free lecture to be given by Miss Wriston in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. At 4 p. m. Professor Bailey will speak on "Classic and Romantic Art" and a Victory Concert in the Tapestry Gallery will be given for members of the armed forces.

A violoncello recital will be given by Elinor Benedict, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 3:30 p. m. At 8 p. m. Victoria Samuelian, lyric-coloratura soprano, will give a song recital. Both are free to the public.

Bernard De Voto will speak on "Censorship in Massachusetts" at the Charles Street Forum at 4 p. m. Open to the public.

"The Peace is Yours" is the subject on which Jay Allen will speak at the Ford Hall Forum, John Hancock Hall, at 8 p. m.

Monday

Professor William H. Burton, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, will speak to the Massachusetts State Elementary Principals Association, Sections 10 and 7, in the Auditorium, Fogg Museum, Cambridge, at 7:30 p. m. His subject will be "The Implications of the Elementary School Survey."

Tuesday

Dorothy Hunniford, contralto, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, will give a free recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m.

"Pianoforte Music of the Twentieth Century" is the subject of a lecture to be given by Willi Apel, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight, with lowest about 30 degrees in the city and from 25 to 28 in the suburbs. Sunday fair and slightly colder than today. Diminishing winds tonight, becoming gentle by late tonight and Sunday.

Maine: Clearing this afternoon in the southeast portion and snow in the north portion, with little change in temperature today. Partly cloudy and colder tonight, with light snow flurries in mountain sections. Sunday fair and slightly colder than today. Fresh winds in the interior and strong winds along the coast today, diminishing tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Considerable cloudiness with snow flurries in the mountains and turning somewhat colder today. Sunday fair and slightly colder than today. Fresh to strong winds today, diminishing tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Partly cloudy and somewhat colder today. Fair and colder tonight. Sunday fair and slightly colder than today. Fresh to strong winds in the interior and strong winds along the coast today, diminishing tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:37 p. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Sunday, 8:08 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.

Group of Teen-Age Students Ply Legislators With Queries

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If anyone doubts that youngsters today are interested in such dry and serious matters as civil government, the tax laws, and ratification of treaties, let him attend a session at the Massachusetts Civic League such as was held one afternoon this week.

One hundred boys and girls from 14 to 17 years of age gathered in the oak-beamed Town Room and asked direct questions of two Massachusetts legislators, Representative Edmond J. Donlan (D) of Boston and Senator Richard S. Bowers (R) of Brookline.

They were there at their own insistence. The Civic League had merely provided the room and invited the legislators. The meeting was called to order at 3 p. m. with some remarks from Sydney M. Williams, President of the League, on how the Roman Empire declined when its people were no longer interested in taking a personal hand in government.

But the young people needed no such reminder. Throughout the ensuing two hours they fired questions at Mr. Bowers and Mr. Donlan, and at 5:15 there were still some of them hanging around wanting to ask more. And the quality of the questions was outstanding.

Beginning with the easy ones like, "Why is the Massachusetts Legislature called 'The General Court'?" and "How many members does each of the two branches include?" they went on to the case for and again government lotteries, the question of whether real estate was bearing too large a part of the tax burden, and whether the voting age should be reduced to 18 years.

After every question hands flew up in every part of the room as the young people sought to ask more questions.

The atmosphere was informal throughout, and it was probably a unique opportunity these young people were enjoying—an opportunity to hear two legislators of oposing parties talk in friendly and casual fashion about the problems they have to meet and the common practices of their respective legislative groups in meeting them.

They learned, for example, how obsolete laws get repealed. Senator Bowers told them the story of the famous "hatpin" law," which limits the length a woman's hatpin may protrude beyond the brim of her hat. Though there has never been a prosecution or a court decision on this law, attempts to repeal it have for some unexplainable reason failed. Somebody always thinks there may come a time when it will come in handy, and so it remains on the statute books.

Representative Donlan had the job of answering the question, "Do we have too many laws?" His opinion was that we do, and he said the reason was that the American people have "rejected logic and abandoned the practice of thinking from first principles." Instead, he said, we are pragmatists, which, he explained, meant we acted according to the trial and error method. "We are an impatient people," Representative Donlan told the boys and girls, "and when something doesn't go right in one year, we pass another law which we hope will set it right."

The young people learned that the Massachusetts Legislature votes on an average of 3,000 bills a year, of which about one in five is passed. They learned that in Massachusetts any citizen, rich or poor, influential or obscure, learned or illiterate, could present a bill to the Legislature and be given a public hearing on it.

Senator Bowers told them how one citizen of the State recurringly brought in a bill to forbid use of steel traps in catching skunks. The bill is always voted down, but the lady always hopefully comes back with it in another five years or so.

A boy asked why Massachusetts permitted the practice of seating prisoners in cages while their cases are being heard in court. "Does this not tend to predispose the judge and the people in general to be against the fellow in the cage?" he asked. Representative Donlan said he thought the questioner "had something there," and Senator Bowers nodded agreement.

The legislators urged the boys and girls to state frankly how they felt about the 18-year voting age. About two third expressed themselves in favor of it; and both the Senator and the member of the House urged them to come to the State House when the bill comes up for hearing and state their opinions.

There is little question that these alert young people will do just that, now they know they will be welcome, for the tenor of the meeting was dignified and serious, and it was apparent the boys and girls were aware of the part they would some day be able to play in the conduct of State affairs.

So successful was this first meeting, that others will follow. "We're not going to be able to stop," says Miss Katharine Lyford, Executive Secretary of the Civic League. "We shall probably have them meet hereafter with the various State commissioners, one after another; and other groups will be formed to start in as this one has."

Nine schools were represented at this first meeting. Three were public schools: Brookline, Brockton, and Hingham High Schools. The others were private schools: Windsor, Huntington, St. Marks, West Hill, and Brimmer-May Schools, and Dean Academy.

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Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing
SUBJECT OF LESSON-SERMON IN ALL CHURCHES ON SUNDAY, DEC. 10, WILL BE
"GOD THE PRESERVER OF MAN"

		Sun. A.M.	Wed. P.M.
BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building	10:45	7:45
BOSTON	The Mother Church (as indicated above)		
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue	10:45	7:45
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street	11:00	8:00
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street	10:45	7:45
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Mass. Avenue and Waterhouse Street	10:45	8:00
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue	11:00	7:45
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square	10:45	7:45
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building	10:45	7:45
		(Except 2nd	Wed.)
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street	10:45	7:45
FRAMINGHAM	First Church, 81 Lincoln Street	10:45	7:45
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road	11:00	8:00
		(Also 2nd Sun., 7:30 P. M.)	
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston		
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street	10:45	7:45
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad	10:45	8:00
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets	10:30	7:45
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street	10:45	7:45
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street	11:00	7:45
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells P'kway	10:45	8:00
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue	11:00	7:45
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville	10:45	8:00
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets	10:45	7:45
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street	10:45	7:45
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets	11:00	8:00
ROXBURY	See above, Boston		
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street	10:45	7:45
SHARON	First Church, Main and Highland Streets	10:45	8:00
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill	10:45	7:45
WALTHAM	First Church, Governor Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue	10:45	8:00
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills	10:45	8:00
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple, 610 Broad Street	10:45	7:45
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street	11:00	8:00
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Winthrop Street	10:45	8:00
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road	11:00	7:45

Christian Science Reading Rooms—The Mother Church
8 Milk Street
84 Boylston Street, Little Building, Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
1316 Beacon Street, Brookline
All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms.

Prices and Your Purse: Dextrose in General Use

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec 9

Enough housewives are making use of dextrose to supplement short sugar supplies that grocery stores in some cities have begun to handle it. Formerly it was sold only at drug stores. Users say it is satisfactory in beverages and in desserts, but not in cooking. It is unrationed.

Children's Wear

WPB also asks the co-operation of mothers in buying only the children's underwear that is needed to fill immediate needs.

It has determined that it just "cannot divert enough yarn from other civilian essentials or from the war effort to make all the children's underwear that could be sold in these days of increased purchasing power."

Piano Prices

Pianos will be the same price after the war as they were before, if OPA succeeds in its plan to get manufacturers to absorb a 13 per cent increase in production costs.

Chicken for the Boys

Westerners needn't gloat too much over their Sunday chicken as they read about the 100 per cent military set-aside beginning Dec. 11 that will leave scarcely a chicken on the Atlantic seaboard from Richmond to New York.

The War Food Administration warns that the set-aside order may be extended to other areas at a later date.

In the meantime, remember with WFA, that "chicken is for fighters first."

Cleaning Ceilings

January 15 is the deadline for posting in dry cleaning and pressing establishments of ceiling prices for 12 main services. Four ceilings are allowed on each of the 12 services depending on whether the work is "cash and carry," "call for and deliver," "cleaning and pressing," or "pressing only."

Nylons?

Nylon hose two months after the defeat of Japan—that is the promise from E. I. du Pont de Nemours. Capacity of three du Pont nylon plants will be at least sufficient to give every American woman 11 pairs a year, it is estimated.

Garden Hint

Victory gardeners, planning for next spring, should take note that the War Food Administration has recommended that commercially-grown fresh vegetables be reduced 15 per cent below this year. Slightly smaller crops of vegetables for canning have also been recommended.

All the food that can be grown and consumed at home will help.

CUT HERE

DON'T TRIFLE WITH TASTE!

Avoid bitter flavor in home baking. Use Rumford no-alum Baking Powder.

Golden Sponge Cake

4 eggs, separated
¾ cup sugar
¼ cup cold water
¾ cup sifted flour
2 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
1½ tablespoons cornstarch
1 teaspoon salt
¾ teaspoon lemon extract

Beat egg yolks till thick and lemon colored; gradually fold in sugar. Add water and lemon extract. Sift dry ingredients and fold into egg yolk mixture. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in ungreased 9-inch tube pan in slow oven (300-325° F.) about one hour. Invert on cake rack to cool before removing from pan.

CUT HERE CUT HERE

All-Phosphate RUMFORD BAKING POWDER Double-Acting

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Full Propaganda Mill Set in Motion to Meet Manpower Shortages

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The full force of propaganda was set in motion today to combat manpower shortages as new calls came from the Army for vitally needed winter equipment.

James M. Mead (D) of New York, Chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, told reporters that voluntary methods, including appeals to public patriotism, will meet current needs for war workers.

Clothing and blankets were added, meanwhile, to a list of war materials needed as quickly as possible. War Production Board sources disclosed that a big increase in heavy overcoats, battle jackets, uniforms, heavy trousers, and blankets is sought promptly by the Army.

Saying he based his belieef on testimony of Army service forces, WPB, and manpower officials, Mr. Mead declared: "A closer coordination of Army and Navy procurement ,a more efficient utilization of workers already in plants, and nation-wide recruiting by organized labor will produce the men and women needed."

Cartoon in the News

Carlisle; © New York Tribune, Inc.

Tell It to the Marines

2,878,900 U. S. Employees: What Power Do They Wield?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—If you have been asking yourselves questions about Federal employees—how many are there, where do they live, how do they vote, could they swing a national election?—as have numerous persons, here are the best answers obtainable from a spokesman of the United States Civil Service Commission:

Q. How many Federal pay rollers were there in 1932 as compared with 1944?

A. There were 582,600 employees in the executive branch of the Federal Government in June, 1932, according to monthly reports of the Commission. At the end of June, 1944, there were 2,918,300 and at the beginning of November, 1944, there were 2,878,900 employed throughout the continental United States.

Q. What per cent of total Federal employees live and therefore vote outside of Washington, D. C.?

A. A total of 258,200 civilian employees (about 9 per cent) are employed in the Washington metropolitan area which includes employment in Virginia (Alexandria City and Arlington and Fairfax counties) and in Maryland (Montgomery and Prince George counties). A total of 2,620,700 civilian employees are located in the 48 States, a large majority (perhaps two thirds) in industrial types of work for the War and Navy Departments."

Q. What is their disposition by States?

States With Largest Numbers

From the latest official tabulation here are the 12 states with the largest number of Federal employees:

State	Total	War and Navy Departm'ts	Emergency War Agencies
California	289,100	230,800	12,300
Florida	73,500	60,200	3,800
Illinois	128,600	67,200	7,600
Massachusetts	114,200	88,200	5,500
New Jersey	83,200	66,300	3,400
New York	297,400	186,000	25,400
Ohoi	111,600	74,100	7,100
Pennsylvania	196,900	148,700	8,600
Texas	144,900	107,800	7,300
*Virginia	109,200	89,700	2,300
Washington	93,200	75,300	2,600
Washington, D. C., Metropolitan Area	270,000	105,700	30,500

*Excludes employment within the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area.

Q. How many votes are represented per Federal employee, considering wives, husbands, sons, daughters, fathers, mothers?

A. According to Census Bureau figures, there are approximately 135,000,000 persons in the United States. Of that number there are about 88,000,000 potential voters—that is, persons who are over 21 years of age and including those who are residents but are not citizens. In other words, proportionately over 66 per cent of the inhabitants are potential voters. Only about one half of these voted in the recent election. The chances are that the proportion for Federal employees who voted was less than the proportion for other persons. It is estimated that approximately 150,000 employees in Washington did not vote at all because of their having lost their right to vote and the difficulty and expense in registering and voting. It is probably also true that many of the employees in Navy yards, arsenals, and like establishments did not vote because they have been moving about."

Q. What, if any, information is at hand to show how these people voted in the 1944 presidential election?

A. "The only information available as to how these persons voted would be in precincts where they were a majority and then it would be only an indication. As such an indication the precincts of Virginia and Maryland adjacent to Washington could be considered, as their residents are largely persons in the Federal employ. The voting in these precincts at the recent election seemed to indicate that the majority of Federal employees are Republican because Dewey carried these precincts. However, both states as a whole were for Roosevelt."

Q. In what states would the Federal employee and family votes wipe out the Democratic majority if as many as 50 per cent voted Republican?

A. "As a matter of personal opinion, and that is all it is, I believe that Federal employees vote proportionately between the parties about as non-Federal employees do. Aside from those who change with the Administration, and those are comparatively few, Federal employees are selected without regard to politics, and, practically speaking, nobody inquires, or knows anything about their political opinions.

"While these suburbs of Washington referred to above showed a majority of Republicans, I am under the impression that around the plants where implements of war are being turned out, and the great majority of Federal workers are mechanics and other workmen of similar sorts, that the Democrats would be in the majority."

3 St. Louis Papers Resume Publication

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 9 (AP)—Publication of St. Louis' three newspapers was resumed last night, but a shutdown of theaters spread to include approximately two thirds of its motion picture houses.

The afternoon Post-Dispatch and Star-Times went to press with their first publications since Dec. 6, and the morning Globe-Democrat resumed operations after missing all editions the previous night. Members of the Paper Handlers, Flymen, Sheet Straighteners and Stockroom Employees' Union (American Federation of Labor) were told new contract negotiations would be resumed immediately after they returned to work.

Sixty-three of the city's approximately 100 theaters, including three large first-run houses, were closed because of a week-old dispute centering on an order of the Motion Picture Operators' Union (A. F. of L.) that each of three suburban theaters replace a nonunion projectionist with two union members.

Texas Refuses to Rest Upon Its Laurels

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 9—Texas' contributions to the war effort are too great to be enumerated. They can only be sampled much as we 25 newsmen sampled them in our 10-day attempt to cover Texas by plane and train, by car and bus. If we failed dismally to see or learn all of what Texas was doing in the war it was only because no one in even twice that time can really get a whole picture of Texas' complete war effort.

It is too vast, too diverse, too extensive. The half a dozen Army and Navy air bases we did see, the dozens of war-converted factories or newly constructed industries we did visit, were only a small part, a very small part, of the State's total endeavor.

But we saw enough to convince us the Lone Star State is making remarkable war contributions. No doubt what its small factories and forges, its large new industries and streamlined plants, are accomplishing in the war effort are being duplicated in varying degrees throughout the entire country. But what we saw happened to be in Texas and it was therefore Texas that amazed us.

First, the people of Texas, whom some have called the State's greatest asset. I found them strangely like other Americans—only more so. If I expressed pride in my own State, they waxed downright lyrical about their own.

Much Lies Ahead

If I mentioned Ohio's tire industry they displayed immense satisfaction for having just built the first tire plant in the Southwest. If I pointed unguardedly to Pennsylvania's coal resources they exclaimed about their own fields of natural gas—and how much cleaner, they added.

One got the impression that the rest of the country might be proud of its past and present industrial development, Texas was satisfied with the fact that most of its industrial expansion lay ahead rather than behind it. Far from being saturated industrially, the approximately billion dollars of war construction sunk in Texas had hardly scratched the surface. Not that a billion can't scratch a surface, but in Texas the surface is so immense.

That frontier mentality, come to think of it, is perhaps the people of Texas' chief characteristic. Although they fly over their highways 50, 60, 70 miles an hour (the 35-mile-an-hour rule one quickly learns in Texas is a Federal, not a state, limitation) they have that covered wagon complex of rugged individualism and undoubted determination, and they are among the most education-minded people I have seen. I don't know about their grade schools but there wasn't a city we stopped in in our fortnight's whirlwind tour that didn't have at least one university or college or institution of higher education.

Campus for Air Training

Texans claim they have sent more boys and girls into the services than any other state when figured on a population basis. Certainly Texas has trained more airmen in its scores of air bases than any other. Ninety per cent of the AAF's instructors learn to teach in Texas. In fact the Air Forces Training Command is centered in Fort Worth. Then there is Randolph Field, West Point of the air, outside San Antonio. Also Kelly Field on the other side of San Antonio which has become the world's largest air depot.

Somewhere I saw a list of military installations in Texas. Most countries could not equal it. There were 22 forts and camps for the infantry, cavalry, the artillery, tank destroyers, antiaircraft. There were 15 Army Air Force fields or schools, eight advance flying fields, five basic flying schools, 21 bombardment fields, five glider training fields.

Texas' size and Texas' climate explain it. It is relatively mild there the year round. Planes aren't grounded many days. Then there are millions of acres of vast broad plains, few trees—ideal for runways and bombing practice, glider training, parachute jumping.

The State's natural resources are already pretty well known. Its cotton and grazing livestock, its oil and natural gas, its forests and crop land.

New and Unusual Items

What is not so well known is the new and unusual installations that have recently sprung up over the State. To mention only a few we saw or visited, there is the new and unique newsprint plant at Lufkin, the first in the Southwest. There is the experimentation at Lubbock's Texas Tech in making synthetic leather with a cotton base.

There is the Madaras steel plant at Longview where a revolutionary method of steel production is using natural gas to smelt the ore is in experiment. There is General Tire's Baytown tire plant where by a unique process carbon black, the stuff that gives the color and strength to synthetic tires is added to the liquid rubber being processed. And there are dozens more of such revolutionary industrial experiments going on from one end of Texas to the other.

I don't know whether we saw 1 per cent of Texas' industrial war contribution or only one tenth of 1 per cent. But the jeeps we saw coming off the Ford assembly line at Fort Worth, crated and ready for shipment abroad, the Superfortresses we saw at Consolidated's mile-long plant also rolling off assembly lines, the sheets and cakes of synthetic rubber we saw streaming out of Humble Oil's and General Tire's rubber plants, the brand new landing craft we saw tied up to U. S. Steel's Houston ship canal docks, the gasoline trucks and gun mounts we saw being turned out of Lufkin's factories, were samples enough of Texas' contributions to the war.

While we cannot agree with some of our hosts who with pardonable pride felt that Texas was almost single-handed winning America's war against the Axis, we can easily understand why they felt so.

When Barbara Fritchey Makes Phone Call—Well!

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 9 (AP)—Barbara Fritchey asked for John Paul Jones—and a telephone operator said "Are you kidding?"

"I am not," declared Miss Fritchey of the Cuyahoga County War Finance Committee. "And if you want to know I am calling Mr. Jones of Youngstown to tell him that Daniel Boone, head of publicity here, has scheduled Paul Whiteman of the underwriters' group and George Washington of the Urban League as speakers for his meeting."

FATHERS TO SONS

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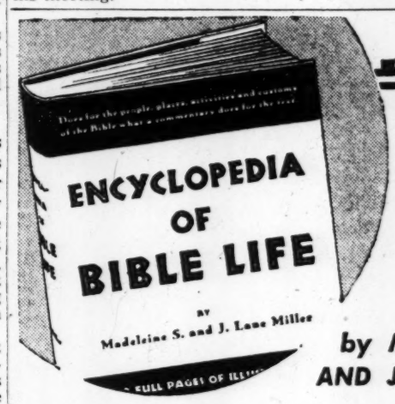

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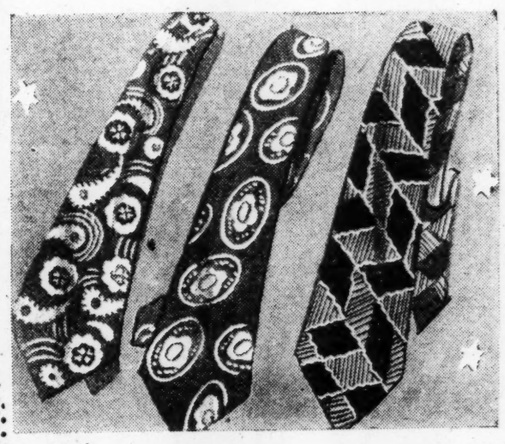

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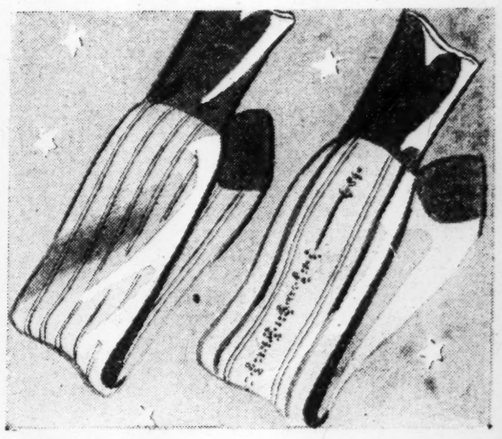

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'Met' Presents 'Don Giovanni' On Air Waves

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Metropolitan Opera Company presents Mozart's "Don Giovanni," with Ezio Pinza, Florence Kirk, Eleanor Steber, Bidu Sayao, Charles Kullman, Salvatore Baccaloni, Nicola Moscona and Mack Harrell singing the principal roles. George Szell is conductor, BLUE-WHDH, 2 p. m., today.

Claudio Arrau, pianist, is soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting, in a performance of the Liszt Piano Concerto No. 2 in A major. The remainder of the program consists of Haydn's "Military" Symphony; Kennan's "Night Soliloquy" and the Polka and Fugue from Weinberger's opera "Schwanda," CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducts Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony on the Boston Symphony Orchestra program, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m. At the same hour on MBS-WNAC, Karl Krueger will conduct two Bach chorales on the Detroit Symphony Orchestra program, and Brahms' St. Anthony Variations.

"Assignment Home," a new weekly dramatic program, concerned with the problems involved in the reabsorption of servicemen into civilian life, has as its first guest speaker, Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m. CBS-WEEI has still another premiere, "Here Comes Elmer," featuring Al Pearce, in a weekly comedy variety program, at 10:15 p. m.

The Dialer's Guide

Sunday

Arturo Toscanini conducts the NBC Symphony Orchestra, and an all-star cast of operatic singers in the first of a two-program performance of Beethoven's opera, "Fidelio." Only the spoken lines will be omitted; all the orchestral music and the arias being presented in their entirety. Soloists are Rose Bampton, Jan Peerce, Eleanor Steber, Herbert Janssen, Nicola Moscona, Sido Barlarsky and Joseph V. Laderoute, NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

Eugene Istomin, pianist, is soloist with the New York Philharmonic, playing Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 4 in G major, with Arturo Rodzinski conducting. Another Beethoven number, the "Egmont" Overture, and Debussy's "La Mer" complete the program, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Rudolph Ringwall conducts the Cleveland Orchestra in a performance of Brahms' Variations on a Theme by Haydn, Still's "Poem for Orchestra" and Walter Piston's Suite from the Ballet, "The Incredible Flutist." Marie Simmelink Kraft, soprano, will sing three songs by Herbert Elwell, a Cleveland composer and critic, MBS-WNAC, 7 p. m.

Prominent members of the radio, press and motion pictures will participate in a special symposium, "Education for Peace in the Post-War World" from the Fourth American Nobel Anniversary Dinner, in New York, MBS-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

Strike Penalties Report Expected

Penalties given the insurgent leaders of Boston's recent truck drivers' strike will be reported tomorrow to a meeting of Local 25 of the teamsters' union in the Brookline Street Municipal Auditorium.

Findings were made after trial by the executive board of Local 25. Tomorrow's session will receive the verdict. Appeal will then be open to the New England joint council of the teamsters' union, to its international office, or to the general union convention.

P. Harry Jennings, New England organizer for the teamsters' union and trustee of Local 25, was barred from the trial, as well as the two business agents of the union, in the desire to insure the trial being fair, it is stated by union officials. The executive board consists of the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, Recording Secretary and three trustees, all elected by the membership.

The strike was an unauthorized walkout undertaken in defiance of union officials as a protest against their policy.

Firkušný, Czech Pianist, In Concert at Jordan Hall

Rudolf Firkušný added his name last night to the roll of pianists of first rank visiting Boston, appearing in Jordan Hall and playing Toccata in C minor, Bach; Variations on a Minuet by Duport (K.573), Mozart; Sonata in B minor, op. 58, Chopin; Fantasy and Rondo, Martinů; and Three Czech Dances and Étude de Concert, Smetana. Mr. Firkušný brought an individual manner, and possibly something of an original style to his presentations; and on top of that he put charm and unashamed sentiment. He displayed that ability as executant which is matter-of-course with pianists of these times; and along with brilliant mechanical talent of hand he showed power as a narrator and an interpreter.

Mr. Firkušný, an everyday way of putting it, made the piano talk and kept his hearers attentive to what he had to communicate. Facile of finger and clear of head, he reproduced the thought of Bach, Mozart, and Chopin in all grace, exactitude, and impressiveness. No question, therefore, on his mastery of the masters, question came chiefly on his management of the music of Czech source, by Martinů of the moderns, and by Smetana of an older time. The Fantasy and Rondo with which he made his new public acquainted is noted in a list of Martinů compositions as written at Aix-en-Provence in 1940, and dedicated to Rudolf Firkušný. Like other music of Martinů, it possesses traits by no means strong, yet generally distinguishable, of the man. At the same time, it plainly follows lines laid down by Chopin. Possibly the Chopinesque idiom observable in the Fantasy is really a Slavic inheritance, to which a Czech has as much right as a Pole. Coming second in time, however, it has somewhat the effect of reminiscence.

More illusively Czech proved the Dances ("The Bear," Polka in F sharp minor and Polka in A minor) of Smetana; as piano pieces, though, old-fashioned. Based, as they no doubt are, on folk tune, or written in the mood and feeling of folk tune, they ought not to get out of date. They ought to classify among things perennial. But music has its ironies and revenges with which we contend in vain. The composer must put something unmistakably and invitingly his own there, or his pieces fade.

All the same, thanks to the visitor that he concluded his recital with something besides a commonplace item by Liszt. The program was the better for being to his own liking.

W. P. T.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Dec. 10

9:15 a. m.—WBZ (1030kc)—Special program originating in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	**Theater of Today:**	'What's Cooking?': Variety show; Music pgm	News: Marvin Behrens,	**Christian Science Pgm.**	Dude Ranch
12:15	**G. Fitzgerald, dr.**	Nat Farm & Home Hour	"Man on the Farm" ...	News service	Dude Ranch: News
12:30	Stars Over Hollywood; drama	Nat Farm & Home Hour	"Man on the Farm" ...	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music
12:45		Nat Farm & Home Hour	Meet the Band	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music
1:00	Grand Central Station: dr.; Talk	Spotlight on Youth	Everything for the Girls	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15	Country Journal	Spotlight on Youth	variety show; guests	Bernie Mann's Orch.	News service
1:30	Country Journal	"Memory Lane Ballads"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Musical Roundup	"Parade of Bands"
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	News service	Vincent Lopez Orch.	Parade of Bands: News
2:00	**Report to Nation:**	**Metropolitan Opera:**	**"These Are Our Men":**	Charles Hodges, news	Neil Bondshu's Orch.
2:15	**drama; interviews**	**Mozart's "Don Giovanni":**	**drama: spkrs.; orch.**	Hal Aloma's Orch.	Del Courtney's Orch.
2:30	Melody in the Sky	**Ezio Pinza; Florence Kirk;**	New England Junior	George Sterney's Orch.	Merle Fitt's Orch.
2:45	Melody in the Sky	**Eleanor**	Town Meeting; Vets.	George Sterney's Orch.	The Pepper Shaker
3:00	News service	**Steber; Bidu Sayao;**	Minstrel Melodies	"This Is Halloran"	The Pepper Shaker
3:15	Help Wanted	**Charles Kullman; Salvatore Baccaloni; Nicola;**	Minstrel Melodies	"This Is Halloran"	News service
3:30	Pan America Calling; music	**Mack Harrell;**	Rhapsody of Rockies	**Dare Driscoll: "The Arctic Ribbon"; talk**	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45			Rhapsody of Rockies		Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Follies — Evelyn	**George Szell, cond.**	Consumer Time	Bill McCune's Orch.	Jan Garber's Orch.
4:15	Howe, m. c.; News	**Metropolitan Opera**	Barbara & the Boys	Bill McCune's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.
4:30	**Assignment Home,**	**Metropolitan Opera**	Music on Display	Bob Stanley's Or.; An-	Art Jarret's Orch.
4:45	**drama; speaker**	**Metropolitan Opera**	Adventures in Research	nette Burford; E. Palmer	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
5:00	**Philadelphia Orch.;**	Concert music	Barbara Luddy: Olan	Johnny Richards' Orch.	Freddie Martin's Orch.
5:15	**E. Ormandy, con.;**	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Souple: "A Good Idea"	The Show Shop	Red Nichols' Orch.
5:30	**Claudio Arrau:**	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	John W. Vandercook,	Latin-American Rhythms	Tony Pastor's Orch.
5:45	**Liszt Piano Concto**	Nancy Martin songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Musical Roundup	News service
6:00	Page One: News	Waltz Time	News: Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports: Musicale
6:15	**People's Platform:**	Newscast	Bump Hadley, sports	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	**Social Security**	Soldiers With Wings	Horace Heidt Show	The Answer Man	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Soldiers With Wings	"Service Unlimited"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	**Lionel Barrymore:**	Sports news; Music	**World's Great Novels:**	American Eagle in Brit-	Joan Merrill, songs
7:15	**"Mayor of Town"**	**Leland Stowe, comment**	**Balzac's Le Pere Goriot**	ain: interviews	News service
7:30	"America in Air"	**"Meet Your Navy": dr.;**	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Tommy Carr's Orch.
7:45	"America in Air"	**orch.; guest speakers**	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Frances Greer, soprano	Doug Garron's Ramblers
8:00	Kenny Baker Show;	Early Am. Dance Music	Gaslight Gayeties: solo-	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15	June Allyson	Early Am. Dance Music	ists; quartet; orch.	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30	**"The FBI in Peace**	**Boston Symphony Or.;**	**Truth or Consequences:**	**Detroit Symphony Or.;**	Rescue Mission Pgm.
8:45	**& War": dr; News**	**Dr. Koussevitzky, con.**	**Ralph Edwards, m. c.**	**Karl Krueger, con.**	Rescue Mission Pgm.
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	**Tchaikovsky's Fifth**	National Barn Dance;	"Results, Inc."; drama	**Classical Album: Scriabin: Poem of Ecstasy and Prometheus**
9:15	Frank Sinatra;	**Symphony**	comedy; songs; orch.	"Results, Inc."; drama	
9:30	Joan Edwards; or.	Eddie Howard's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Mysterious Traveler; dr.	
9:45	Serenade: Jessica	Dance orch.; Quiz show	Ford-Hershfield-Laurie	Mysterious Traveler; dr	**Classical Album:** News
10:00	Dragonette; orch.	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Barry Wood; Patsy Kel-	Marion Claire; Gilbert	Olympics - Washington
10:15	**Al Pearce: "Here**	Musical Autographs	ly; Lauritz Melchior	Russell; Oscar Strauss'	Lions hockey game
10:30	**Comes Elmer"**	Herbert Marshall in	Grand Old Opry; Whitey	"A Waltz Dream"; or.	Hockey game
10:45	**Percy J. Philip**	"The Man Called X"	Ford; Roy Acuff; orch	Henry Weber, cond.	Alvino Rey's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News: E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Jan Savitt's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dance orchestra	Weather: Off the Record	Shady Valley Jamboree:	Claude Thornhill's Or.
11:30	**'Peace & Dynamite'**	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings"	Coon Creek Four;	Day's End: music
11:45	**drama: speakers**	Concert in Miniature	"I Sustain the Wings"	Smoothies: Orchestra	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News: "Melodies"	Revival Hour	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15	Religious program	Revival Hour	News service: Weather	of the Air; speakers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Revival Hour	Evangelical Hour; speak-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45	Circle: Lullabies	Revival Hour	er; quartet; soloist	News service	News: Farm and Home
9:00	News of the World	Religious program	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Waltz Time"
9:15	**E. Power Biggs, or-**	Judea Hour	**Christian Science Pgm.**	Religious program	Religious services
9:30	**gan recital**	Judea Hour	**NBC String Quartet**	Network speaker	Religious services
9:45	News service	Judea Hour	**NBC String Quartet**	Network speaker	Morning Melodies
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel's Music & Drama	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel's Music & Drama	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	"Words and Music"	Weather: Symphonietta,	Manner: recordings
10:45	choir; speaker	Services; speaker	"Words and Music"	"Symphonietta"	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	The Eternal Light;	Service from Cathedral	ices; speaker
11:15	Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	drama; speakers	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:30	**Invitation to Learn-**	Park Street Church	Musical program	Service from Cathedral	ices; speaker
11:45	**ing; guest sp'kers**	"The Morgan Family"	Marion Loveridge, songs	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple
12:00	News service	Italian music	News, Weather: Music	Religious program	News service
12:15	I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	Your Radio Reporter	Religious program	Grace Moore, songs
12:30	**Transatlantic Call:**	**WHDH Sunday Hour**	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	**Gilbert & Sullivan Operetta: recordings**
12:45	**The British Winter**	**WHDH Sunday Hour**	Paul Lavalle, conduct	Religious program	
1:00	Beacon St. Window	**Sunday Hour:** Lullabies	News service	News service	New Balbo Playhouse
1:15	Revue: music	George Hicks Reports	"Views and Interviews"	Religious program	Italian Melodies
1:30	**L. W. Brockington**	Cavalcade of Song	**Chicago U. Roundtable:**	**"Week in Review": Jim**	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	**Edward R. Murrow**	Cavalcade of Song	**Small Nations**	**Healy; Question Box**	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	**'Matinee Theater':**	Cavalcade of Song	"Those We Love": dr...	"Adventures of Bull-	Three-Quarter Time
2:15	**with Victor Jory**	Cavalcade of Song	"Those We Love": dr...	dog Drummond": dr...	Musical Gems
2:30	**World News Today**	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	**John Charles Thomas;**	Bill Cunningham, news	Sun. Afternoon Dance
2:45	**News; Olin Downes**	Sammy Kaye's Or; News	**orchestra; chorus; talk**	Francis J. Cronin, organ	Session: recordings
3:00	**N Y Philharmonic;**	Charlotte Greenwood	World News; Max Hill;	**"Thanks to America":**	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	**Artur Rodzinski;**	Show; comedy; music	soloist; orchestra	**music; Evelyn Seibold**	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	**Eugene Istomin:**	**"Miss Hattie": drama**	**'The Army Hour': pick-**	**"Nick Carter": drama**	Religious program
3:45	**Beethoven Piano**	**"Miss Hattie": drama**	**ups from Training Cen-**	**"Nick Carter": drama**	Religious program
4:00	**Concerto No. 4;**	Sunday afternoon music	**ters throughout the**	"Your America": solo-	Treasury Varieties
4:15	**Egmont Overture**	Sunday afternoon music	**world: speakers**	ists; chorus; orch.	Treasury Varieties
4:30	**Andre Kostelanetz;**	Concert Hall	**"Sunday at 4:30": Ar-**	'What's Name of That	Olympics - Baltimore
4:45	**Lily Pons, guest**	Concert Hall	**thur Fiedler's Orch.**	Song?": D. Williamson	Blades hockey game
5:00	**Family Hour: Patrice Munsel; Reed**	Mary Small Revue: drama; "Junior Miss"	**NBC Symphony Orch.; Arturo Toscanini, con.;**	**"Let's Face the Issue": Forum: L. R. Robinson**	Religious program
5:15	**Kennedy; or.; dr.**	**Metropolitan Opera Presents; soloists; orch.**	**Beethoven opera "Fidelio"; soloists**	"The Shadow"; drama	Religious program
5:30	**William Shirer**			"The Shadow"; drama	Irish melodies
5:45					News service
6:00	**"Ozzie and Harriet"; comedy**	**Paul Whiteman's Or.; Bob Burns; Geo. Murphy; Gloria DeHaven;**	Religious program	**'Quick as a Flash': Quiz show; Ken Roberts, mc**	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	**Fanny Brice; H.**	**Jimmy Wallington, mc**	Religious program	Upton Close, comments	light Services; speaker
6:30	**Stafford; comedy**		The Great Gildersleeve,	Dick Brown, songs	Religious drama
6:45			starring Hal Peary		Religious drama
7:00	Kate Smith Hour:	News commentator	**Jack Benny Show; Lar-**	**Cleveland Symphony Or**	Revival Hour
7:15	**Margo: drama;**	Don Gardner, news	**ry Stevens, baritone**	**Rudolph Ringwall, con.**	Revival Hour
7:30	**Glenn Gleason;**	Quiz Kids; Joe Kelly mc	Bandwagon; guest orch.;	**music by Brahms; Still; Piston; songs; H. Elwell**	Revival Hour
7:45	**comedy; music**	Quiz Kids; Joe Kelly mc	Dick Powell, mc.; News		Revival Hour
8:00	"Blondie"; com. sk.	Greenfield Chapel Pgm.	**Bergen-McCarthy; Effie**	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"Blondie"; com. sk.	**Dorothy Thompson, nws**	**Klinker; Signe Hasso**	tion Board; human in-	Service: speaker
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	"Joe E. Brown"; Stop	"One Man's Family"; dr	terest pgm; gst. panel	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama: News	or Go Quiz Show	"One Man's Family"; dr	Gabriel Heatter, news	Service: speaker
9:00	**Radio Reader's Di-**	Walter Winchell, news	Manhattan Merry - Go -	John Baker; Lorraine	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	**gest; dr.; music**	"Hollywood Mystery	Round: orch.; songs	Tommerson; F. Dvonch	Hour; speaker
9:30	James Melton Show;	Time"; drama	American Album of	Cedric Foster, news	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Hildegarde, guest	Hollywood Reporter	Familiar Music	"The Jerry Cooper Show"	Hour; speaker
10:00	Phil Baker: "Take	"Life of Riley"; comedy	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	**Walter Hampden: 'Leon-**	News service
10:15	It or Leave It"	starring Wm. Bendix	Orchestra; soloists	**idas Witherall": dr.**	Bing Crosby, songs
10:30	**"We, the People":**	Freeling Foster's "Keep	**Harold Lloyd: Comedy**	**American Nobel Anni-**	Pan Americana
10:45	**interviews; music**	Up With the World"	**Theater; guest stars**	**versary Comm. Dinner**	Voice of the Army
11:00	News; Weather	News; Sports News	News; Weather; Organ	News service	"Dance Session"
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Message of Israel	Story Behind Headlines	Old - Fashioned Revival	"Dance Session"
11:30	"For the Girls"	Message of Israel	**Pacific Story: Drama,**	Hour; speaker	Day's End: music
11:45	Hal MacIntyre's Or	Dance orchestra; News	**Japan's Secret Police**	Old-Fashioned Revival	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	"Amanda": sketch	Breakfast at Sardi's;	"Road of Life": sk	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical program
11:15	"Second Husband"	Music; interviews	"Rosemary"; drama	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Star Playhouse"; sk...	"Happy Joe and Ralph"	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Berch & His Boys	"David Harum"; sk..	Imogene Wolcott; Duet	News service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	'Glamour Manor,' star-	News; Marvin Behrens	News & Gabriel Heatter	Studio Speaker
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk	ring Cliff Arquette; Or.	Midday Melodies	News service	Studio Speaker; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	'Life Beautiful'; sk	Baukhage Talking, news	"Wax Museum"	Lester Smith, news	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Harmony Haven"	"Wax Museum"	"Terry's House Party"	News service
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Harmony Haven"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Vincent Lopez Orch.	Curtain Time, with
1:45	The Goldbergs; sk.	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Betty Dubrow; News
2:00	Serial drama	Air Express Music	'The Guiding Light'; sk	Cedric Foster, news	Treasury Salute
2:15	"Two on a Clue"	Mystery Chef; talk	"Today's Children"; sk	"Yankee Kitchen"	Fats Waller's Orch.
2:30	Serial drama	WHDH Studio Orch.	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Count Basie's Orch.
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk.	WHDH Studio Orch	Hymn Recital	Two Keyboards	Kick Conga
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Felix Knight, tenor	"Women of America"	Bob Rhodes Orch.	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk	Musical program	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	WFBR String Ensemble	News service
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	WHDH Air Express	Pepper Young's Family	"Smoothies"; vocal trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Music; Listen, Milady	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup Music	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Mel-	Westbrook Van Voorhis,	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	News service
4:15	ody in Sky; songs	songs; Air Express;	Stella Dallas; sketch	**Jane Cowl: talk**	Bob Chester's Orch.
4:30	Talk about child'n	Newscast	Lorenzo Jones; sk	Something for the Girls	Sam Donahue's Orch
4:45	"Follies with Eve-	'Hop Harrigan'; drama	Young Widder Brown	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	lyn Home, mc; News	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15	Evelyn Winters, sk	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"; sk.	'Christmas Window'; sk	Round-up Time
5:30	"Note for Victory"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sk.	Round-up Time
5:45	"Inside MGM"; int	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Musical program	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15	L. Murray's music	News; "Whose War"	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	**Band; "Facts"**	**"Pleasure Parade"**	"Portia Faces Life"; sk.	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45	**News; J. Harsch**	"Ray Bloch Presents";	Lowell Thomas, news	Music: "Soldier"	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show	Musical variety program	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	**Horace Heidt's Orch.**
7:15	Hedda Hopper, talk	Horace Heidt's Show	News of the World	Treasure Hunt; Music	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's T'ks	"The Lone Ranger"; dr.	Dick Preston: songs	"Three Quarter Time"	Something for the Girls
7:45	to the Yanks'	"The Lone Ranger"; dr.	Frontline Headlines	"Three Quarter Time"	Clem Morton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter.	Ted Malone comments.	**Cavalcade of America:**	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"; sk.	**Brian Donlevy, drama.**	Treasury; Sunny Skylar	America's Music
8:30	Frank Sinatra; gst	"Blind Date," with Ar-	**Richard Crooks, tenor;**	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	**Burns-Allen; News**	lene Francis, m. c.	**Howard Barlow's Or.**	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	"This Is France"
9:00	**Theater: Gary**	"David Harding, Coun-	**Marian Anderson, guest**	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: Wieniawski: Concerto No. 2**
9:15	**Cooper, Joan Ben-**	terspy"; dramatization	**Donald Voorhees' Orch.**	Real Stories dramatized	**in D major**
9:30	**nett in "Casa-**	Harry James's Orch.	**"Information Please";**	**"Music of Worship";**	**Classical Album**
9:45	**nova Brown"**	Dance Orch.; Drama	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	**soloists; Fred. Dvonch**	
10:00	**Guild: "San Diego,**	**Raymond Gram Swing.**	Josephine Antoine; Rein-	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	**I Love You"**	Dance orchestra	hold Schmidt; Orch	Paul Schubert, news	Benny Goodman's Orch.
10:30	Johnny Morgan	The Symphonette, with	"Dr. I. Q."; Quiz; Jim-	"The Three S Theater"	Woody Herman's Orch.
10:45	Show; songs; or	M. Piastro, cond.	my McClain, m. c.	"The Three S Theater"	Treasury Salute
11:00	News; Rideout	News; Sports; News	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Harry James' Orch.
11:15	**"Unrationed Jam"**	Dance orchestra	Weather; Bumn Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
11:30	**CBS Bond Show**	**Fishermen's program**	**Music You Want**	**"Bonds Away, Buffalo";**	Day's End: music
11:45	**CBS Bond Show**	**"Aloha"; News**	**Music You Want**	**Leo Reisman's Orch.**	**Day's End: music**

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Sing Out, Sweet Land!," a cavalcade of American song from New England Colonial days to the present. Presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Alfred Drake and Burl Ives. 8:30. (Last day).

Plymouth—"Errand for Bernice," by Jacques Deval. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30 Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Laffing Room Only!" new Olsen and Johnson musical. Featuring Frank Libuse, Betty Garrett. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Dear Ruth," by Norman Krasna. Directed by Moss Hart. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day).

Little Theater

New England Mutual Hall—"Purple Dust," by Sean O'Casey. Presented by the Boston Tributary Theater. 8:30. (Last day.)

Dance

Boston Opera House—Katherine Dunham in "Tropical Revue." 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day).

Dance Orchestra

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale—Dancing tonight.

Music

Symphony Hall — Concert by Richard Crooks, tenor. 8:30.

Sunday

Jordan Hall — Concert by The Budapest String Quartet. 3:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—Victory Concert for all Allied Officers and Enlisted men and women, by Robert Hall Collins, baritone, Lucille Monaghan, piano, Herbert J. Sisson, accompanist. 4.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum — Concert by Doris Doree, soprano. H. Walter Hatchek, accompanist. 2.

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall — Recital by Ellinor Benedict, violoncellist, and Lena Turner, pianist. 3:30.

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—Song recital by Victoria Samuelian, soprano. 8.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Arsenic and Old Lace." Cary Grant, Priscilla Lane. 2:30, 6:05, 9:10. "They Met on Skis." Wissia Dina, Henri Presles. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"Frenchman's Creek." Joan Fontaine, Arturo de Cordova. 11:25 a. m., 1:45, 4:10, 6:30, 9:05. "March of Time." 1:30, 3:40, 6:05, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Bowery to Brodway," Maria Montez, Susanna Foster, Turhan Bey, Jack Oakie. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. "Murder in the Blue Room," Grace McDonald, Donald Cook. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:30, 8:35.

Kenmore—"Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. 2:47, 6:05, 9:23. "Action in Arabia." 1:19, 4:37, 7:55.

Laffmovie—Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Majestic—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:56.

Metropolitan—"The Very Thought of You," Dennis Morgan, Eleanor Parker. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "One Body Too Many," Jack Haley, Jean Parker. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Modern—"Master Race," Stanley Ridges. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 7:10. "Marriage is a Private Affair," Lana Turner. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:20.

Orpheum—"Summer Storm," George Sanders, Linda Darnell. 9:48 a. m., 12:52, 3:56, 7, 10:04. "Unwritten Code," Tom Neal, Ann Savage. 11:30 a. m., 2:37, 5:41, 8:45.

Paramount—"Frenchman's Creek," Joan Fontaine, Arturo de Cordova. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:15. "March of Time," 11:30 a. m., 1:50, 4:10, 6:30, 8:50.

RKO-Boston—"Heavenly Days," Fibber McGee and Molly. 9:30, 11:37 a. m., 1:43, 3:49, 5:55, 8, 10:05. Stage Show: 10:45 a. m., 12:50, 2:55, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Scollay—"Laura," Gene Tierney, Dana Andrews. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "National Barn Dance," 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Navy Yard—This Is America," "Nautical But Nice," "Judge's Life." Nation and war news, cartoons. Latest newsreels and other shorts. 9:20 a. m. to midnight.

State—"Summer Storm," George Sanders, Linda Darnell. 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:10. "The Unwritten Code," Tom Neal, Anna Savage. 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9:05.

Telepix—"Navy Yard—Destroyer 690," "College Songs," "Roller Skating," "Aquatic Ballet," "Radio Stars," "A Nautical Revue," "World News," two cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"The Conspirators," Hedy Lamar, Paul Henreid 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "The Merry Monahans," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. 1:05, 4:30, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"Laura," Gene Tierney, Dana Andrews, Clifton Webb. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "National Barn Dance," 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Marriage is a Private Affair." "The Master Race." 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Gypsy Wildcat." "Pearl of Death" (matinee only). "Since You Went Away." 8 p. m.

Regent: "Under Two Flags." "Ghost Catchers."

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Music in Manhattan." 1:30, 7:30.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Impatient Years." "Ever Since Venus."

Coolidge Corner: "The Merry Monahans." "Mark of the Whistler."

Cleveland Circle: "The Impatient Years." "The Conspirators." 1:45-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Marriage is a Private Affair." "Youth Runs Wild." 1-11.

Harvard: "Wing and a Prayer." "Secrets of Scotland Yard." 2, 8.

Universal: "The Hairy Ape." 3:10, 6:20, 9:40. "Atlantic City." 1:35, 4:45, 8:10.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Three of a Kind."

Park: "Step Lively." "The Imposter."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Impatient Years." "Hail the Conquering Hero." 2, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "About Face."

MALDEN—Granada: "Till We Meet Again." 2:58, 6:16, 9:37. "Great Moment." 1:30, 4:50, 8:11.

Maplewood: "Atlantic City." 3:03, 6:12, 9:21. "The Last Ride." 1:52, 5:01, 8:10.

Mystic: "They Live in Fear." 1:52, 4:59, 7:46. "Music in Manhattan." 3:32, 6:19, 9:26.

Strand: "Dark Mountain." 1:45, 7, 10:07 "An American Romance." 2:50, 7:56.

Orpheum: "Meet the People." 2:55, 6, 9:15. "Black Magic." 1:45, 4:50, 8:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Marriage Is a Private Affair." "Reckless Age." 1:15-11.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Sensations of 1945." 6:35, 8:10. "Man from Frisco."

Fellsway: "Dragon Seed." Selected Shorts.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Seventh Cross." "Fiesta."

NATICK — Colonial: "Rainbow Island." "Barberry Coast Gent." 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Climax."

Pepper Pinch Removes Zip From Cooking

Continued from Page 1

to an attempt on the part of the War Food Administration to seize these stocks of pepper as "essential to the defense of the nation," the U. S. District Court upheld the importers.

So, it was a case of the Government's "giving in" in this instance, and ordering that the ceiling price be nearly doubled—from 6½ to 10 cents a pound. It was felt that, with the small amount of pepper used in the average household, this would not appreciably affect the cost of living.

Prior to the current war, the crops of black pepper from the chief source of supply, the Netherlands Indies, were above normal for several years. Correspondingly heavy importations enabled this country to build up a sufficient stock on Jan. 1, 1943, to last fully three years on the basis of our normal consumption.

Imports Cut Off

Today, importations from the Netherlands Indies are cut off, and the largest bulk of the world's available pepper supply today is located in India, which normally supplies from 20 to 25 per cent of the pepper. There is a substantial quantity of pepper there now, held by British interests. The British price is 20 cents a pound.

Therefore, it is obvious, with a present ceiling price of 10 cents in the United States, that the Government will have to step in with some sort of subsidy, reverse Lend-Lease, or "what-have-you," in order to start any movement of these stocks to this country.

Under normal procedure, spice mills—or the grinders—purchase the whole pepper from the importers, selling the ground product to retailers at around 14 to 15 cents a pound. In grinding and in packaging, there is considerable shrinkage. In order to offset this, grinders and packers, of late, have been forced to reduce the unit size of their packages. This reduction in size of the package units creates even greater losses.

Needed for Meat

All in all, it must be remembered that when the present dwindling supply of pepper is gone—there's only the as-yet-unavailable supplies in India. Packers must have the pepper, and then warn that millions of pounds of meat are in danger of spoiling unless supplies are made available. Grinders also would like to have some measure of relief because of the loss they face in grinding and packaging the pepper.

Then, too, there's the hotel and restaurant trade, which normally buys its pepper in bulk. Since there's more return to the grinder from sales to the retail trade, it has reached the point where many restaurants in Massachusetts are unable to buy pepper, not only for their cooks in the kitchens, but for their customers at dinner tables.

Finally, the housewife, unable to obtain black pepper at her corner grocers, may be interested to know that the white pepper which she takes as a substitute—and which, to her way of thinking, does not go as far as black pepper as a seasoning—is merely black pepper in a different dress.

Both white and black ripe pepper come from the same pepper berries. However, in the case of black pepper, unripened berries are gathered, dried, and ground, with hulls included. White pepper is ground from dried berries; the hulls removed.

Boston University Looks Ahead

Commonwealth Avenue View of University Center as It Will Look When Completed

At extreme right is present Hayden Memorial Building, only structure of modern group completed to date. To left is the proposed new $1,000,000 College of Liberal Arts to be built as soon after the war as possible. Proposed $500,000 postwar Natural Science Building is behind Hayden Memorial, and hence not visible in the panorama. In center is Administration Tower, behind which can be seen the spires of a proposed Chapel. The additional buildings are expected to meet new postwar demands.

B. U. Plans Two Buildings to Meet New Calls

Continued from Page 1

Square section, "rather than by dreams of postwar planners."

Under the postwar building project, the present College of Liberal Arts at the corner of Boylston and Exeter Streets would be moved into its own building on the Charles, adjoining the Hayden Memorial which was dedicated in 1939 as a nucleus for a far-flung plan of future expansion. Science classes which are now scattered throughout the University's 11 different schools would be concentrated within a single building on the Charles River site.

Postwar building plans were based on sound studies of the prospective rush of war veterans back to classrooms, and the assumption that most of the heavy percentage of female wartime enrollments in the University would hold up after the war. There are some estimates that the 1,500,000 student enrollment in the nation's institutions of higher learning in 1940, would double, and even triple after the war, although Dr. Marsh was inclined to be more conservative. He did agree, however, that education is in for vast changes and heavy expansion after the war, that the present Liberal Arts School obtained in 1905 by the University "has long since served its purposes and is now outmoded" and that exclusive of the veterans who will return to school and the anticipated vast influx of new civilian students, Boston University already is overcrowded.

As a conservative estimate, President Marsh believed that Boston University's normal enrollment of 10,000 would be pushed up by at least one third after the war. And if the University could erect even one new building by January, 1946, he said, "the crisis we face in our physical plant requirements could be averted."

While some authorities are attempting to base tests as to what veterans will do after the war upon what the discharged veterans are doing now, Dr. Marsh pointed out that there can be no reliable parallels drawn between the discharged and the demobilized veteran. The discharged veteran, he said, enters a business field of abundant jobs and wartime wages, while the demobilized veteran will be released under conditions of high competition for jobs, declining demands for workers and greater uncertainties concerning the future.

The University head deplored as a possible damper upon education's postwar promise the proposals for one year's compulsory military training for all youths reaching the age of 18. "If we have to have compulsory military training," Dr. Marsh advised, "let it be in conjunction with regular educational programs, and not remove youths completely from the civilian routine for one complete year."

Pacific Fight Seen Lasting 5 More Years

Five more years of fighting in the Pacific are seen by Navy officials estimating arms aand armament needs, Walker Mason, Regional Director of the War Production Board, told a regional conference of labor leaders at Hotel Manger today.

Arrival of VE-Day will have no effect on the production demands of the Navy for the Pacific campaigns, and Mr. Mason, who has just returned from Washington where he attended conferences with top-flight Army, Navy, and Government officials.

Factory to Front

The astronomical amounts of ammunition used so far are just a sample of what is to come, the WPB official said. At present, the "shelves are cleaned out" and "we are shipping direct from factory to fighting front," Mr. Mason pointed out, emphasizing the great need for increased production.

High capacity ammunition and rockets are items slated for greater production in 1945, he said. The Navy is planning 30 more carriers for next year which means 3,000 new airplanes.

Appeal to Labor

Already planze production has been stepped up in Bridgeport, Mr. Mason continued, with the quota rising from 220 to 300 planes a month.

Three critical fields of supplies where need exists for immediate increased production are heavy ammunition, tires and wide rope, and communication wire.

Explaining the condition causing the demand for wire, Mr. Mason announced that since 4-Day in Normandy, 66,400 miles of field wire have been used. During the same period we have shipped to the overseas depots about 35,000 miles of the wire. Speed of the advance in France and weather spoilage of wire were cited as contributing factors.

Mr. Mason asked labor leaders to base their actions on the increased tempo of the war and to walk "shoulder to shoulder" with the WPB in a co-operative effort to "get the job done."

Pianist Sees Czech Music Undominated by Russians

Czechoslovak music will not fall under the influence of Russia alone, despite the growing political sway of the Soviets. This view was expressed by Rudolf Firkušný, Czechoslovak pianist, who made his Boston debut at Jordan Hall last evening.

Mr. Firkušný, who has been in the United States since December, 1940, said in an interview at the Ritz Carlton that President Edouard Benes' declaration abandoning the pre-Munich policy of fostering cultural interests of the Teutonic minority in Czechoslovakia will make for a stronger and more stable bond among the national cultural interests in the Slavic country.

Even though the Soviet-Czechoslovak Mutual Aid Treaty of December, 1943, would tend to put Russia in a primary position in relation to Czechoslovakia, Mr. Firkušný believes that when his country's culture is liberated from Nazi bonds it will seek inspiration from many other countries besides Russia as it has in the past.

Mr. Firkušný pointed out that before the war, the works of Dmitri Shostakovitch were being appreciated in Czechoslovakia long before they received European and world attention.

Serge Prokofiev, a high ranking Russian pianist as well as composer, is another example of a Russian musician who appeared frequently in the musical circles of Prague, he remarked. Yet despite this exposure to Russian art, Czechoslovak music looked to the west, especially toward the French, he added.

Mr. Firkušný was in France when the German armor took control of Czechoslovakia in 1939. Three days before the French Republic capitulated in June, 1940, the pianist, in the midst of musical obligations in Paris, escaped to Marseille and subsequently arrived in Lisbon. In order to gather enough funds to proceed to the United States, he gave eight concerts in one month with the assistance of the Lisbon symphony conductor, Freitas Branco.

Now in the United States four years, Mr. Firkušný forecasts that great music henceforth will come from the New World as well as from Europe.

One-Time Prisoner of Nazis To Speak About Peace

Jay Allen, foreign correspondent, will talk on "The Peace Is Yours" at Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall tomorrow night. Mr. Allen was a prisoner of war in Germany for awhile.

An organ recital by Willem Frank will precede the address. Doors open at 7:30 p. m. and the public is invited.

Five Arrests Made In Army Thefts

Five Greater Boston men, including two civilian employees of the South Boston Army Base and three truck drivers, were arrested yesterday by deputy United States marshals and arraigned before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers in connection with the theft of 240 pairs of Army pants and 60 Army shirts from the Base.

The thefts occurred between Nov. 1, 1943, and Oct. 15, 1944, according to Assistant United States Attorney Gerald J. McCarthy, who added that it might be found that additional goods had been taken. The arrests followed investigations by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and Army officials.

The arrested men are identified as: John Coyle, of Roxbury, foreman at the Base, who was charged with the actual thefts and conspiracy and released on bail of $2,500; Anthony DiStasio of Somerville, a truck driver, charged with receiving stolen property and conspiracy, and released on bail of $2,500; Charles Russell of Charlestown, Army Base truck driver, charged with conspiracy and receiving stolen property, released on bail of $1,000; Percy A. Gunn of Everett, and Harry Rossi, Medford, both commercial truck drivers, charged with receiving stolen Government property, and reelased on bail of $500 each.

Burke Induction

Induction of William H. Burke, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, as Collector of Customs at Boston, is expected to be in the near future.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Sunday, Dec. 10

Free tickets for sports, theaters and other events at U. S. O. ticket office, 48 Boylston Street, LIB. 7968.

Services in Boston churches; information at all clubs.

Vesper services, Salvation Army, 180 Federal Street, 6 p. m.; buffet supper 7 p. m., free.

Hockey, Boston Garden, 3 p. m., Olympics vs. Baltimore.

Victory concert, Museum of Fine Arts, 465 Huntington Avenue, 4 p. m.; gallery talk, 3 p. m.

Dances, with orchestras, hostesses, 8 p. m., Atlantic Service Club; Buddies Club; 149 Stanford Street; Y. W. H. A., 108 Seaver Street, Roxbury; Y. M. C. A., 216 Huntington Avenue.

"Servicemen's Forum," Jewish Welfare Board Club, 11 a. m.

Open House, Atlantic Service Club, tea dance 3-6 p. m.; Buddies Club, tea dance 2:30 p. m.; 149 Stanford Street, tea dance 3 p. m.; 48 Boylston Street, symphonic record hour 3-6 p. m.; Jewish Welfare Board Club, tea dance 4 p. m.; musical 5 p. m.; 22 Batterymarch Street, Temple Place Club, coffee hour 5 p. m.; 216 Huntington Avenue, supper 6:30 p. m.; Y. W. C. A., 7 p. m.; 52 City Square, Charlestown, supper 6:30 p. m.; Esplanade Service Club, 150 Newbury Street, tea dance 4 p. m.; 5 Ruggles Street, coffee hour 6:30 p. m.

Sketching, 149 Stamford Street, 6 p. m.; 48 Boylston Street, 2-6 p. m.; 216 Huntington Avenue, 3 p. m.; Jewish Welfare Board Club, 7 p. m.; 52 City Square, Charlestown, 3 p. m.; 5 Ruggles Street, 3 p. m.

Officers' Open House, Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 1:30-11 p. m., buffet supper; Copley Square Officers' Club, 2-11 p. m., tea 3 p. m. p. m.

Dance instruction, Jewish Welfare Board Club, 8:30 p. m.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street, entertainment, free refreshments, dancing.

Salvation Army Kettles To 'Ping' to Coins Again

Salvation Army workers will "Keep the Kettles Boiling" this year as usual during the Christmas season, workers being stationed at central traffic points throughout the downtown section of Boston to receive contributions from passers-by.

"Thousands of citizens," a Salvation Army official said today, "will pass the Red Kettles and hear the cheery bell which is bidding them 'Merry Christmas,' while they plan their own numerous and luxurious gifts and party celebrations in churches, homes, hotels, and clubs. We invite them to stop and place in the Red Kettles something that will give comfort to the needy."

Spanish-American Talk Scheduled for Dec. 13

"The Novel in Spanish America" is to be the subject of a talk which Prof. Jose D. Onate of Boston University will give before the Centro Cultural Panamericano de Boston next Wednesday night, Dec. 13. The address is part of a program which the Centro is presenting at 8:30 o'clock that night in Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music.

There also will be songs by the Centro chorus, with the singers wearing native costumes, and after refreshments there will be dancing to music of the American Republics.

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White linen "after five" napkins with four different penguin designs to the set of eight. $8.50 Linen "after five" napkins with embroidered flower and pod design. Pink, green, blue or yellow pastels. Set of 12 $7.50.

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Ship Officers Brush Up for Safety of Convoys

By Leon V. Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Full knowledge of wartime merchant-ship communications—often possessed by the ship's skipper alone—is being made available in Boston and eight other seaports to chief, second and third mates of America's huge merchant fleet to further safeguard life and property on the high seas and assure safe arrival of war convoys. It is also available to radio operators and Army and Navy communications personnel.

Recognition of the value and the need of having all deck officers qualified for any emergency prompted Uncle Sam to have the Navy, in co-operation with the Coast Guard and the War Shipping Administration, set up nine schools along the coastlines of the country for standardization of wartime signaling at sea, radio procedure and ship operational maneuvers.

The idea is to provide facilities for the 20,000 deck officers of the American Merchant Marine to "brush up" on their WIMS—not another alphabetical agency but the nickname for three volumes entitled, "Wartime Instructions for Merchant Ships."

To be sure that it is done, a test is given at the brush-up schools, after intensive instruction, before a Navy Certificate is awarded to the "graduate." Without this certificate—after Jan. 1—skippers and all licensed deck officers of American merchant ships will face the possibility of being "beached" until they obtain it.

Close to 75 captains and mates are being instructed at the Boston school each week and from comments made by the "alumni" the school fills a vital need in the war effort. Some junior officers point out that such information has often been kept under lock and key by skippers as a security measure. One officer said; "I learned more from this course than I would have in 10 convoys."

Formally known as Wartime Merchant Ship Communications Schools, the project has a flexible curriculum so that officers need not take any courses with which they are already thoroughly familiar. Data for the courses come from WIMS—a word as familiar as a household expression on the bridge of every United Nations vessel.

WIMS were compiled from the combined thinking of all United Nations mariners and were issued by the United States and British navies. They have been translated into virtually every United Nations language from Russian to Portuguese. With a knowledge of WIMS any deck officer can safely handle a ship whether proceeding independently or in convoy where speedy interpretation of signals means the difference between safety and possible disaster.

Schools are located at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Newport News, New Orleans, San Pedro, San Francisco, and Seattle. The average course is five days but in Boston, the school under jurisdiction of Capt. M. Milne, United States Navy, retired, and Poft Director, operates on a four-day basis from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., with time out for luncheon and a brief recess in mid-morning and mid-afternoon.

Many Types of Equipment

Most of the "students" at the Boston school have been those whose homes are in the vicinity and who have been on shore leave. Equipment of the school includes all sorts of devices to stimulate actual signals and communications at sea, including semaphore, blinkers, flags and lights.

There are magnetic maneuvering boards with small ship models to pictorialize convoy situations; signals from Christmas Tree lights; flag hoists; training films both animated and in technicolor, and phonograph records. All these help in learning the meaning of emergency maneuvering signals, where and how to find other necessary signal material and how to run Navy communication devices.

Lieut. J. H. White, naval officer in charge, is assisted by H. J. Tarter, Radioman, first class; T. F. Duncan, and E. J. Scheets, both Signalmen, second class. All have been shipmates on active convoy duty and in combat zones. They were called in from sea assignment to operate the school. Lieut. White gives credit to the co-operation received from the American Communications Association, Boston Local, for much of the success of the project.

Merchant marine deck officers of any of the United Nations may attend the schools as well as those from the American Merchant Marine for whom the schools were established three months ago.

Cold Is Forecast; Storm Peters Out

Clearing and colder weather is forecast for today and tomorrow by the Boston Weather Bureau, in the wake of a northeast storm with high winds and driving rain which "petered out" about midnight last night. Only light damage resulted.

Center of the storm passed over central Massachusetts about 10 p. m., and gusts of wind reaching 48 miles an hour being recorded by the Weather Bureau. Winds of 43 miles an hour and gusts of 60 miles were reported at Rockport, Mass., and 32 miles an hour with gusts of 50 miles were recorded at Concord, N. H. Heavy rains were reported in the Berkshires, making automobile driving hazardous.

Credit Men's Party

The Boston Credit Men's Association announced today that it will hold its annual Christmas Party and Ladies' Night in Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, on Tuesday, Dec. 12, from 6:30 to 12 p. m. Entertainment will be provided by professionals. There will be a dance, a dinner, and drawings for door prizes.

Bay State Victors in Aachen

Associated Press

Trophies Shown by Soldiers Who Took Them

Members of a heavy mortar company, perched on a jeep, Massachusetts men in Aachen are, left to right: Private John Gallo of Westfield (on bumper), Private John Britch of Boston, Pfc. Angelo Bastoni of Plymouth, Sergeant Nicholas Nicola of Worcester, Pfc. Edward L. Searle of Martha's Vineyard, Private Martin Flynn of Charlestown, and Corporal James Mederoso, of Taunton (on bumper).

Vassar Dean Praises Seniors For Continuity of Interest

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

One educational phenomenon that has amazed Dean C. Mildred Thompson of Vassar College during these years of unrest is the unprecedented continuity of interest in education displayed by young women. The present senior class at Vassar, for instance, will graduate this month with 77 per cent of its original freshman membership. The peacetime percentage for a number of years before the war ran close to 70, Dean Thompson said in an interview at the Harvard Club.

As additional evidence of this continuity, she pointed out that last year's Freshman class, which was the first to enter under the three-year plan, lost only 9 per cent of its members in the transition from freshmen to sophomores. The loss the year before was 11 per cent.

Dean Thompson could not say whether the three-year plan which was adopted two years ago as a means of meeting the war emergency would be continued after the war. The plan, however, is being watched with great interest by other educational institutions, she said, to see whether it may prove a solution to a widely held conviction that four years is too long to devote to a general liberal arts education in this age of specialization.

Three-Year Plan

The Dean herself is inclined to think young women of the future may find themselves better established in life if they have three years of liberal arts topped with a year or two of technical education in an institution devoted solely to the latter.

Another great advantage of the three-year plan is that it considerably reduces the cost of a liberal arts education, and Vassar authorities foresee a postwar situation in which relatively few American families will be able to afford a four-year course.

The three-year plan is not acceleration in the sense that the men's colleges have had to accelerate. By reducing the summer vacation to two months instead of four, it simply lengthens each year to three semesters, but does not materially increase the study load at any one time. About 90 per cent of the student body is now following this plan.

Achievement Tests

The Dean said Vassar expected to receive some returned service women as students under the Federal plan for providing a year's free education for veterans. They undoubtedly will be required to pass certain achievement tests for, as she explained, it would be no kindness to them to take them in if they could not keep up with the other students.

Dean Thompson was in Boston yesterday to address a supper meeting of the Boston Vassar Club at the College Club, where she described her experiences as a delegate to the Allied Ministers of Education Conference in London last April.

D. A. R. Groups Celebrate

Both the old South and the Lucy Jackson Chapters of the D. A. R. will celebrate their 48th anniversaries at their Christmas meetings on Monday. The latter will hold a Christmas Sale in the Chapter House, Newton Lower Falls, from 10 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., with luncheon at 12:30 p. m. Mrs. Eleanor Sears will entertain with holiday songs and stories.

The Old South Chapter is to hear an all-American musical program in the Park Street Church at 1:30 p. m. Miss Lena B. Knox, Chairman of the Committee on the Advancement of American Music, will accompany the Lenox Orchestra, and Mrs. E. N. Loehr, Regent, will sing a group of American Indian songs. On exhibition will be the chapter charter framed with pieces of wood from the Frigate Constitution, the Clarke-Hancock House in Lexington, and the old Fairbanks House in Dedham. The chapter's gavel is made of wood from Griffin's Wharf of Boston Tea Party fame.

The Warren and Prescott Chapter will open its 53d winter season with a meeting at 46 Beacon Street at 3 p. m., Mrs. Walter Atherton presiding. Mrs. F. Gordon Patterson will talk about the Gore Place.

State House Club

At its Health and Conservation Night on Monday the State House Women's Club will feature speakers from within the Club's own ranks. Miss Dorothy Nicoll of the Department of Public Health will discuss "State Girls at Their Best," while Miss Ethel Haskins of the Department of Mental Health will speak on "Fitting Ourselves for What Is Ahead." Ways of conserving the nation's meat and leather supply will be pointed out by Miss Mariorie L. Wyman of the Eastern States Livestock Loss Prevention Association, and another interpretation of conservation will be given by Miss Dorothy Sanford of the Department of Conservation. Members will meet at 3 Joy Street. There will also be carol singing and other Christmas entertainment.

Monday Programs

Brookline Woman's Club—The Community Service Committee will hold its annual Christmas party for children at Whitney Hall, 2 p. m. Mrs. Clement G. Thomas is Chairman. There will be a tree and gifts for all, and Elliot Smith, past president of American Magicians, will entertain with "Charley." Christmas carols will be sung by members of the Brookline High School Glee Club.

Newton League of Women Voters—Christmas Dessert Bridge, 276 Church Street, 1:30 p. m.

Boston Ruskin Club—Illustrated lecture on "Christmas in Picture, Song, and Story," by Mrs. Arthur Dudley Ropes, Public Library, 3 p. m.

Women Organists' Club of Boston—Members will be taken on a tour of the Yankee Network Studios, 21 Brookline Avenue, and see a film explaining frequency modulation, prior to luncheon at the Hotel Eliot.

The Fortnightly, Winchester—Home Talent Day, 2 p. m. Mary Ranton Witham will direct the Fortnightly Singers in a carol program and Mrs. Henry A. Hill will direct club members in a Christmas play, "Dust of the Road."

Heptorean Club, Somerville—Lecture on "Old Candlelight and Holly," by Margaret Louise Wood, 1:30 p. m. Mrs. Stephen C. Lang is chairman.

Educational Garden Club of West Newton—Mrs. Henry D. Stone will review Christmas legends at the monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Edwin M. Wolley, 141 Virginia Road, Waltham, 1 p. m.

Churchill Win Backs Strict Policy in Greece

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 9—The House of Commons decision yesterday that present British policy toward Greece will be rigorously pursued and, in fact, be applied wherever necessary in liberated Europe was a personal triumph for Prime Minister Churchill.

The vast majority here indorses Mr. Churchill's support for those who adopt the policy of democracy by ballot rather than by bomb. But many are nevertheless concerned about who is to have the organization of promised free elections.

Among the Greeks themselves, this concern is infinitely greater, for the memory of Gen. George Condylis and his extralegal activities still is too fresh in their thoughts to allow them to ignore the importance of military police and other organs of public control being in the right hands.

Regret Expressed

Some regret also is expressed that Mr. Churchill should have painted a picture of confused Greek politics in but two colors—black and white—as extreme leftist or rightist, or monarchist or republican, when the inclusion of various shades of gray are essential for a complete picture.

Mr. Churchill's speech, one may presume, was as much for the United States as for British consumption, a delayed answer to Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., U. S. Secretary of State, for the recent dissociation of the United States from British policy in Italy and to the American press controversy on British foreign policy in the liberated countries. The Prime Minister aimed at annihilating the idea that the British Government supported "power politics" and reaction generally in Europe.

When he spoke of Belgium, he indicated that there Allied policy was carried out by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Vital Incident

One of the most significant incidents in the whole debate was the normal invitation which Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, issued in his speech to the United States to join Britain in a "holding ring" in Greece. Acceptance would help convince many people over here who think that it is time now that the State Department should do more than issue slogans and give some more tangible evidence of constructive policy toward liberated Europe.

In fact, little imagination is needed to realize that a number of issues connected with liberated countries and those to be liberated will demand a degree of political foresight, decision, and prompt action which would be possible only through the joint agreement of the Big Three.

This gives added support to the conclusion of The Times editorial today: "What is at stake in Greece for the Greek people, for the future of relations between two nations traditionally united in closest friendship, and by inference for peace and freedom of all European countries emerging from German oppression, supplies a good reason for the earliest practicable meeting of the heads of the three great Allied Governments."

Eden's Viewpoint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 9—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden backed up Prime Minister Churchill's defense of British intervention in Greece by telling the Commons yesterday that there was no way to determine the political temper of the Greek people except by ballot.

"Did the Greek Government up to a week ago represent the people of Greece?" he asked. "Had it the basis of popular support? How in the world can that be finally ascertained except by methods familiar to all of us—the ballot box."

Mr. Eden said it was a ludicrous over-simplification of the problem to describe the trouble in Greece as a struggle for power between Royalists and Republicans. He also denied emphatically that Premier George Papandreou was a narrow reactionary who wanted a dictatorship in Greece.

He pointed out that Mr. Papandreou had been exiled from Greece in 1936 because he was in opposition to the Metaxas dictatorship.

"We do not seek to dictate to Greece what her Government shall be," Mr. Eden said. "We do not seek to order the Greeks to have this, that or the other Government. What we wish to do is to insure conditions under which food supplies can reach the Greek people, for we know that if we do not, the people are going to starve.

"I believe the Greek masses are not interested in E. A. M., E. L. A. S. or E. D. E. S. They are very much interested in getting something to eat, life restored again and some employment for their people That is all we have tried to do."

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through S5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more validated until Dec. 31.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through Z5, and A2 and B2 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid, good indefinitely. No other blue stamps until Jan. 1, 1945.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 34 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Issuance of sugar for home canning ended Oct. 31. A new program for home canning will be announced Jan. 1.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline—No. A13 coupons for four gallons each now valid; expire Dec. 21.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1, 2, and 3 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Good indefinitely.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Jordan Caravan to Make Christmas Rounds Again

Jordan Marsh's Christmas Caravan, which for 14 years has entertained persons at hospitals and orphanages at Christmas time, will include in its visitations next week 10 hospitals in the Boston area.

Under the direction of Herb Taylor, comedian, the Caravan, made up of minstrels, musicians, clowns and even Santa Claus himself entertains twice a day at veterans' hospitals, settlement houses, homes for crippled children, boys' clubs, and sanitariums. Twenty-four institutions already have received a touch of Christmas good will this season, and about 20 more will be visited.

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A woman wears diamonds and feels exalted—she glories in their fiery brilliance—they are her most superb ornament. And her heart melts in tenderness for your thoughtfulness in giving her this gift.

Fancy 3-stone diamond finger ring	$150
14k gold bracelet with 9 diamonds	350
Sapphire and diamond 3-stone ring	350
Flawless solitaire diamond ring	600
Brilliant diamond wedding band	100
Solitaire diamond 14k gold ring	200
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This Society needs a larger fund for its growing educational work and for the maintenance of its Wild-Life Sanctuaries—Moose Hill at Sharon, Arcadia at Northampton, and the Cape Cod colonies. Further information may be secured by writing to headquarters at 155 Newbury Street, Boston.

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Checks should be made payable to Animal Rescue League and sent to 51 Carver St., Boston.
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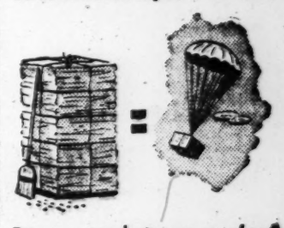


Paper parachutes carry food for jungle fighters.

Lublin Group May Be Renamed Polish Provisional Government

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor recently returned from Russia

Redesignation of the Soviet-sponsored Polish National Committee of Liberation in Lubin as Provincial Government of the liberated portions of Poland looms as a likelihood of the immediate future.

The political future of the Polish Government in exile looks dim unless former Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and the Polish Peasant Party which he leads alter their present stand of refusing to take part in Cabinet reshufflings. And it appears evident that Mr. Mikolajczyk and his group will "play ball" only if the rest of the London Poles agree to the terms he brought back from his Moscow conversations last October.

Division of Estates

The defection of the powerful Peasant Party would cut the London Poles off from their main link with the Polish masses and remove the one factor capable of bridging the gulf between them and the Soviet-supported Lublin group.

The Lublin Committee itself has been making a powerful bid for the support of the peasantry. The division of the big estates and distribution of the land to the peasants is being implemented in the parts of Poland under the Committee's jurisdiction now, without standing on ceremony of constitutional procedure or even waiting for the fixation of Poland's boundaries.

It is significant in this connection that the report on the land reform mentions the splitting up of 140 estates in the Bialystok Province. This is the first direct indication that this Province, which in 1939 was formally incorporated into the White Russian Soviet Republic, has now been restored to Poland. According to prewar figures, the Province comprises an area of about 12,500 square miles with a population of close to 2,000,000.

The position of Bialystok Province constituted the major discrepancy between the 1939 demarcation line between the Soviet and German zones of occupation in Poland, which gave the area to Russia, and the Curzon Line, which placed it on the Polish side. As far back as last January, when the Russians first proposed the Curzon Line as a basis for negotiating the Soviet-Polish boundary, it seemed evident that they were willing to relinquish this area.

Poles Move From Lwow

At the same time, reports that Poles are moving out of Lwow in conformity with the population agreement concluded last August between the Soviets and the Lublin Committee make it plain that the Russians intend to keep that important center.

The land reform was so long overdue in Poland that even the London Poles, to whom the Lublin committee naturally is anathema, could only concur. Said a London Polish spokesman: "If the Lublin Committee has not seized the estates, the Polish Government will do so when the war is over, for our postwar plans envisage the breaking up of all large estates."

Despite the contention by its opponents that the Lublin Committee is a purely Communist Soviet rubber-stamp affair, and that liberty and democracy are pure fictions in the areas of Poland occupied by the Red Army, according to some reports a considerable degree of political freedom is being exercised by groups other than Communist.

"Friendship for Soviet"

Thus, when a convention of Peasant Party delegates met in Lublin, in September, it sent similar greetings to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Premier Joseph Stalin. The message to the Soviet Premier stated: "The Polish nation desires enduring friendship with the Soviet Union on a foundation of liberty, democracy, and self-determination."

To Mr. Mikolajczyk, whom the delegates acknowledged as the leader of their Party, the convention sent the following telegram:

"The convention of Polish Peasant Party representatves from 15 districts send you, Mr. Premier, the expression of their appreciation for your steadfast conduct and unwavering defense of the people and sovereignty of Poland."

Last month, when Mr. Mikolajczyk visited Moscow at the time of the Churchill-Stalin talks, both he and Edward Osubka-Morawski, Chairman of the Lublin Committee, temporarily buried the double-edged sword of recrimination and reportedly made a common front on various questions relating to the boundary issue.

Compromise Efforts Failed

Mr. Mikolajczyk's steadfast efforts to repair the rift with the Soviet Union and thus save the London Polish Government from possible political demise were apparently thwarted by the intransigence of certain other elements in the London camp, which were opposed in principle to any agreement with the Soviets.

As an example of what Mr. Mikolajczyk has been up against: At the very time his agreement draft was up for consideration in the Polish Cabinet, influential Poles close to the Vatican published in Italy a pamphlet entitled "Bolshevism and Religion." According to a New York Times dispatch it was "compiled largely from information furnished by Mgr. Jozef Gawlina, chief chaplin of the Polish armies in Italy." This pamphlet reproduces all the stock accusations of the Soviet Union's bitterest enemies, including the charge about the destruction of the family. The pamphlet seeks to rouse its readers to "the enormity of the peril that is being faced at the gates of Europe."

Subsequent rejection by the Polish Government of the conditions to which Mr. Mikolajczyk had pledged his support in the presence of both Messrs. Churchill and Stalin discouraged even Mr. Mikolajczyk as to hope of unity. Hence his decision to withdraw his own and his Party's support from the London Government and for the time being assume an attitude of watchful waiting.

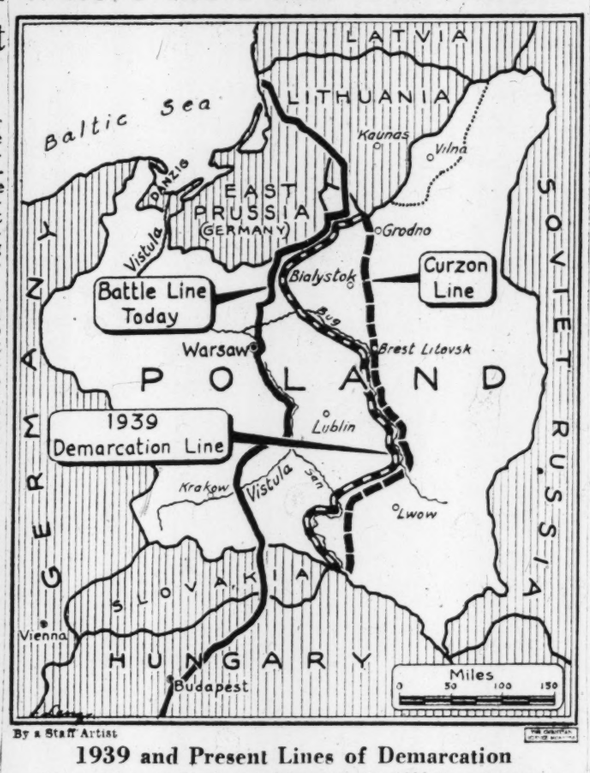
Peasant Party Aim

While it does not necessarily follow that Mr. Mikolajczyk and his group will presently swing their support to the Lublin group, such a possibility is by no means ruled out. The fact that the present land reform is the program for which the Peasant Party has been fighting for 20 years is a powerful inducement.

In their repudiation of Mr. Mikolajczyk's proposals, the London Poles are banking heavily upon a difference of opinion between Moscow and the western Allies over Poland. So far, such hopes appear to be ill founded. After current events in Belgium, Italy, and Greece, the British would not be in a strong position to lecture the Russians on political noninterference in areas liberated by the Red Army.

By comparison, the Russians can point to their record of noninterference in such former Axis satellites as Romania and Finland, while in liberated Yugoslavia an indigenous, even if Soviet-supported, resistance movement now is the Government. Even in the case of Poland, a strong argument can be made against the claim of the London Government as the exclusive representative of the Polish people. Should the Russians presently decide to recognize the Lublin Committee as the provisional government of Poland, they doubtless will point out that they delayed this step as long as there seemed any hope of bringing in the London Polish Government.

Where the Poles Are Parted



By a Staff Artist

1939 and Present Lines of Demarcation

A comparison of the Curzon Line with the 1939 line of demarcation drawn through Poland by Germany and the Soviet Union shows the areas which the Russians presumably have handed back to the Lublin Polish Committee, including the Province of Bialystok.

Menzies Tilts With Evatt On World Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 9—That Australia should attain a broader outlook before making high-sounding statements about its part in international affairs is the advice of opposition leader, Robert M. Menzies.

His remarks on the subject came at the conclusion of the federal Parliamentary session as a challenge to the repeated assertion of Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, External Affairs Minister, of Australia's claim to a say in major world decisions.

Mr. Menzies does not question Australia's right to make its contribution to international thought, but he argues that Australia's contribution can be of full value only if Australians make a closer study of world affairs and cease looking at problems solely from the Australian angle.

"Moreover," he warned, "Australia can sustain no international policy except one of complete dependence upon others unless it has a marked population increase."

Mustn't Talk Big

Mr. Menzies argues "that any adequate increase in Australia's population will rest on a really vigorous immigration policy. It is obvious the Government has no such policy and that labor members will resist it.

"Already we have begun to hear it said that there mustn't be immigration while any Australian lacks employment.

"Surely it is time we understood that without mass immigration, we shall have only 8,000,000 people in Australia in 1980 and that for a nation of so few people holding so large a continent to talk big about their country's place in the world is really to tempt Providence."

While it is apparent that Mr. Menzies' statement was not uninfluenced by a party outlook, his argument is finding acceptance among nonparty voters whose swing to Labor in the early war years put John Curtin in power with the biggest majority Labor has ever had in the Federal House.

Since then the Labor Party's claim to have put Australia on the international map has been repeatedly stressed by Dr. Evatt. In particular he has emphasized the development arising from the Anzac pact made January last by the Conference of Australian and New Zealand Ministers called at his instigation.

It is noticeable, however, from his public statements that while still insisting on the rights of Australia and New Zealand to full voice in both European and Pacific settlements, Dr. Evatt is giving more emphasis to the importance of leadership by great powers, with special reference to co-operation between the United States and Australia.

While few here argue that Australians should hold back from normal participation in world affairs, there is a growing feeling, along the lines of Mr. Menzies' argument, that Australia should not overextend itself beyond its present national abilities.

Global Tour Planned For Press Freedom

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 (AP)—John S. Knight, President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, yesterday announced a committee of three to visit various world capitals in the interest of world freedom of news.

Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune, heads the committee. Other members are Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Columbia School of Journalism. Mr. McGill has been serving as chairman of the A. S. N. E. committee on world press freedom.

The group is authorized to visit various world capitals to confer with appropriate governmental bodies, press associations, newspapers, and radio executives, to acquaint them with aims of the society and in turn to learn their views.

House Votes $3,000 More for Clerks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The House voted Dec. 7 to allow its members $3,000 more yearly for clerical help.

Backers of the plan pushed it through the House and on to the Senate by a roll-call vote of 202 to 88.

Sponsors said the increase—from $6,500 to $9,500 yearly—is needed to provide more assistance in keeping up with wartime duties.

Representative Frederick C. Smith (R) of Ohio told the House, however, "I would be ashamed to face any returning soldiers if we vote ourselves more funds."

Another proposal, to boost salaries of the members themselves from $10,000 to $12,500 yearly, apparently was laid aside.

Stilwell in Georgia Sees Young Kin for First Time

FORT BENNING, Ga., Dec. 9 (AP)—Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, accompanied by his wife, arrived here Dec. 7 to pay a surprise visit to his son's family and to see his young granddaughter, Louise Alison Stilwell, for the first time.

He and Mrs. Stilwell brought Christmas gifts from California to their grandchildren, Joseph 3d, and Louise Alison. Their son, Col. Joseph Stilwell, is overseas in the Burma-India theater of war.

N. J. Republican Leader Denied Chance for Parole

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Federal Parole Board said Dec. 7 that Enoch L. Johnson, former New Jersey Republican leader, sentenced in 1941 to 10 years on an income tax violation, had been denied an application for parole.

Johnson became eligible for parole on Nov. 30.

It is Parole Board policy not to make public its reasons for a denial of parole.

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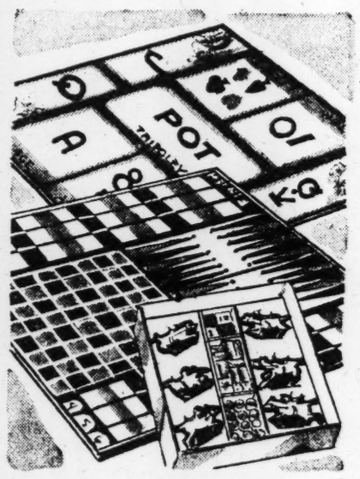

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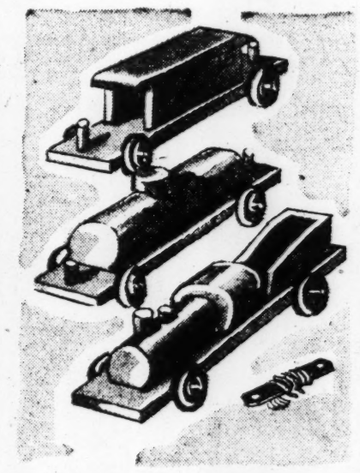

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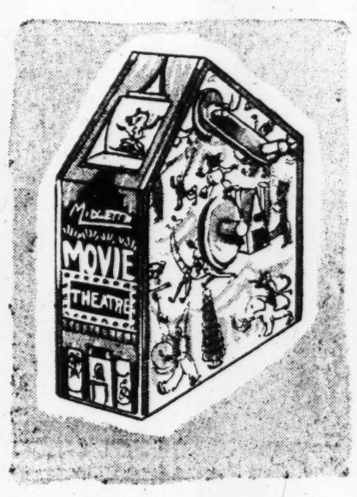

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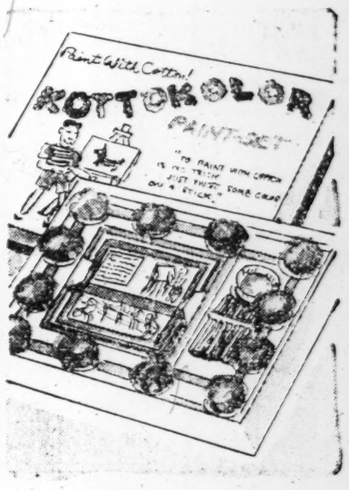

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JORDAN'S TOY DEPT.—FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX D-43

BOSTON

Germans Battle Fiercely to Hold Lines in Saar

Continued from Page 1

of miles of Saarbrücken, but Allied Supreme Headquarters had no confirmation of reports that the city's outskirts had been reached.

Above Saarlautern, their comrades repulsed a strong German counterattack and then seized 12 more pillboxes in the Siegfried Line.

Farther south, the Nazis' last stand in Alsace appeared to be cracking up, and dive bombers gouged at the Neuf Brisach escape bridge over the Rhine near Colmar.

On the northern flank of the long Allied front, both sides maintained thunderous artillery fire, but a relative lull in ground activity suggested the United First and Ninth Armies were gathering strength to smash the last German hopes of holding along the flooded Roer River before Cologne.

The 35th Infantry carved out new crossings of the Saar, and was fighting through the streets of Sarreguemines, and extending a bridgehead below the city to a mile. Sarreinsming, on the east bank just southeast of Sarreguemines, was captured.

The 26th Division, edging northward along the east bank of the Saar, had almost joined the 35th, but also was meeting stout opposition. It reduced five pillboxes.

The Germans in Dillingen, three miles northwest of Saarlautern, counterattacked with 600 infantrymen and 11 tanks, but were knocked back by the 90th Infantry Division. The enemy quit the town after a close-quarter battle.

The wedge into the Siegfried Line was not appreciably deepened, however, in the face of such stubborn resistance.

Artillery Halts German Attack

Germans forming for an assault on the 95th Division near Saarlautern were scattered by artillery. German guns from Siegfried positions continued to hammer at the 90th and 95th Divisions.

The United States Seventh Army had driven within 4½ miles of the German border, prying loose the last German hold on northeastern Lorraine, and was making progress against stiffening Nazi resistance.

The Seventh gouged deeper into the heavily wooded Eifel Pass just south of the fortress town of Bitche, and closed up to the Rhine above Strasbourg with the capture of Gambsheim.

French First Army troops, pouring out of Bonhomme Pass, reached Beenwihr, widening a wedge driven within four miles of Colmar from the northwest. The Germans were fighting a desperate rear-guard battle there to hold open the escape road to the Neuf Brisach Bridge.

Farther south, French units mopped up all the Thur Valley northwest of Mulhouse except for a three-mile stretch between St. Amarin and Thann.

There were no changes reported along the British Second or American Ninth Army fronts in the north.

The American First Army held on to three newly won heights, one along a spur overlooking the Roer east of Bergstein, and two about a mile east of Grosshau, against German counterattacks.

While the Allied Tactical Air Forces were pounding the German front lines and supply routes with over 1,500 sorties Dec. 8, the Germans struck back with a strong force of planes. The Ninth Army lines particularly were bombed and strafed.

How Allies Line Up On Western Front

By the Associated Press

The Western Front

Canadian First Army: Front quiet in Holland and inside Germany.

British Second Army: Position near Venlo in Holland unchanged.

U. S. Ninth Army: Massed against Roer River.

U. S. First Army: Patrols stabbed to flooded Roer; Germans seen preparing to withdraw toward Rhine.

U. S. Third Army: Stabbed 1½ miles into Siegfried Line near menaced Saarbrücken; joined bridgeheads near Saarlautern.

U. S. Seventh Army: Drove north toward Saar on 35-mile front; south to within four miles of Colmar.

French First Army: Pushed north toward Colmar, within 32 miles of U. S. Seventh.

U. S. Divisions

5th Infantry: Drove toward Saarbrücken.

26th Infantry: Pushed north from Etting on Sarreguemines.

35th Infantry: Mopped up captured portion of Sarreguemines; crossed Saar.

90th Infantry: Made deepest Third Army penetration of Reich.

95th Infantry: Beat against Siegfried Line pillboxes.

Eastern Front:

Two Soviet Armies Squeeze Budapest

Two hard-driving Russian armies locked Budapest in the jaws of a great armored vise that was closing relentlessly amid reports from Moscow of wholesale defections by Hungarian troops defending the Capital.

The Berlin Radio said the Germans have lost the town of Vacs, 15 miles northeast of Budapest on the Danube, after hard fighting. Berlin said that tanks of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Second Ukraine Army had crashed through to the Danube River north of Budapest. The city already was under grave pressure from Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Third Ukraine Army driving up the west bank of the Danube, less than 13 miles to the south.

The break-through north of Budapest apparently was the culmination of a three-day drive by Russian tanks slashing west from captured Hatvan.

Italy:

Germans Boost Aerial Strength

In Italy, Eighth Army troops completing the encirclement of Faenza have captured San Prospero, on the west bank of the Lamone River a mile and a half due west of the Bologna-Rimini highway stronghold.

Capture of San Prospero represented an advance of approximately three miles from Pideura, around which Allied headquarters described the fighting as "particularly bitter," before its capture Dec. 8.

German troops already had been reported pulling back west of Faenza toward the next large highway center of Imola, eight miles from Faenza and only 19 miles from the Po Valley prize city of Bologna.

Luftwaffe:

The fighter strength of the Luftwaffe, despite heavy losses such as nearly 900 planes in November, actually is being built up, a United States 8th Air Force staff office said in London.

"Nine months ago production of fighter planes was cut to about 800 a month by the systematic bombing of the main German assembly plants," he said. "But since then the Nazis have dispersed their factories, many of them underground. Their production now may be up to 1,200 planes a month. They may run out of pilots before they do fighter craft."

Philippines:

Americans Storm Outskirts of Ormoc

Storming the outskirts of the port city of Ormoc, the recently landed United States 77th Division has broadened the coastal center of two mantraps on west Leyte. For the most part there was a strong Nipponese resistance.

Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger's Sixth Army, going all-out to wind up the central Philippines campaign, was on the move in all sectors, converging from three directions on Ormoc.

Vigilant naval patrols were maintained in the Camotes Sea in an effort to choke off the last trickle of enemy shipments to that gravely menaced reinforcement base. A communiqué disclosed that the patrols sank six fully loaded small vessels and set a seventh ablaze.

Far out over the Philippines from Luzon to Mindanao, Army, Marine, and Navy planes hunted down other enemy ships, sinking a 9,000-ton transport and destroying or damaging 14 small freighters in operations just reported.

The 77th, veterans of Guam, powered their way north for two miles from the point of the Dec. 7 amphibious landing to seize the former United States Army base of Camp Downs on the edge of Ormoc. This advance was scored Dec. 8—third anniversary of the first enemy blow struck at the Philippines.

Five miles south of the 77th's beachhead, the northbound 7th Division swept beyond Palanas to seize Balogo and inland high ground north of the Tabgas River. Not far away to the northeast, other Americans coming from conquered East Leyte were disclosed to be within six miles of the west coast after capturing the the mountain pass at Mahonag. That pass is 10 miles due west of Burauen near where American ground forces still are probing the wilds for any survivors of the 200 Nipponese paratroopers dropped behind the lines Dec. 6 for sabotage purposes.

Air Over Pacific:

Iwo Jima's threat to the American Superfortress base at Saipan was considerably diminished after a thorough co-ordinated pounding by warships and perhaps the biggest land-based air fleet ever used against an island target in the Pacific war.

Scores of Superfortresses and 108 four-engined Liberators, flying under a shield of 30 Lightning fighters Nov. 8, poured a heavy load of bombs on the Japanese base in the Bonin Islands while warships sent destructive salvos ashore in the first combined action of its kind.

The crushing blow on the Island only eight square miles in size, 750 miles south of Tokyo, served to clear the B-29 bombing route between Saipan and the Nippon Capital, and to knock out for the time being the enemy's take-off point for raids on Saipan.

China:

The railroad town of Shangssu, 18 miles south of newly recaptured Tuhshan, was regained Dec. 8 in the Chinese campaign to clear Kweichow Province of the Japanese, the Chinese High Command announced in Chungking.

"The Tuhshan sector now has been cleared of enemy remnants and pursuing operations to the south are continuing," the High Command communiqué said.

Shangssu lies 82 miles southeast of Kweiyang, the provincial Capital, and less than five miles from the border of Kwangsi Province, from which enemy spearheads thrust into Kweichow toward Kweiyang and the Burma Road center of Kunming. Most of the invaders already have been ousted by the reinforced divisions of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Japanese Shift Direction

By a Staff Artist

Concentration on Supply Lines

The worsening state of the Japanese line in Burma, where Japanese forces are rapidly abandoning territory in the northern areas, has given rise to the assumption that Japan is making large-scale changes in its strategy, which may involve withdrawal from Burma and Thailand, possibly retaining Sumatra, Singapore, and Indo-China as more accessible to its supply lines.

70,375 Germans Taken in Offensive

By the Associated Press

German prisoners in the current offensive on the Western Front reached 70,375 today, swelling the total since D-Day to 752,641.

Actually, the figure may be several thousand higher since several of the armies have not reported new totals for a week or more.

Latest official reports on prisoners:

	Since D-Day	Since Nov. 8
U. S. First Army	208,891	9,612
U. S. Third Army	130,593	30,135
U. S. Ninth Army	58,645	8,098
U. S. Seventh Army	62,170	11,254
French First Army	69,215	11,276
British 2nd Army	100,686	No report
Canadian 1st Army	102,441	No report
French with British and Canadians	20,000	
Totals	752,641	70,375

Withdrawals By Japanese Fit New Plans

By Preston Grover

Staff Writer of the Associated Press

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 9—Japanese withdrawals in Burma are on such a large scale that it appeared today the Ledo route to China would be cleared possibly within a week or 10 days, but it was increasingly likely that it would be too late.

Already the Japanese in China are in a position to threaten Kunming, which is a huge airline hub and the only really effective terminus for the Burma Road.

Kunming, in the line of Japanese advances in Kweichow and Kwangsi Provinces, is more important militarily even than the Chinese Provisional Capital, Chungking.

The Japanese retreat in Burma, coupled with the advances in China, pointed to the reframing of the entire Japanese plan of defense.

New Strategy Foreseen

A summary of the best information available here indicates:

1. A fighting Japanese withdrawal from northern Burma with a cleanup possible before the next monsoon in April.

2. If Burma is cleared, the Japanese probably will withdraw from Thailand (Siam) because it then would be difficult to defend.

3. They would continue to defend Indo-China, Malaya, Singapore, and Sumatra.

4. They probably will attempt to take Kunming with the aim of locking the back door to their continental defense position.

The whole thing fits in with what observers here believe is the new Japanese defensive strategy that would indicate eventual abandonment of all their Southwest Pacific conquests that do not contribute to continental defense.

Java is a question mark in this picture, but some observers assume that it too is slated for evacuation without a serious fight.

In northern Burma such little opposition is offered to advancing Allied forces that it is obvious the Ledo Road will be cleared in the briefest time and construction of this artery to China then can be rushed toward completion, perhaps too late to help China.

For the Japanese advances in China are of sufficient force to indicate that the enemy considers Kunming a major objective.

Air Bases Jeopardized

It is conceivable that sufficient Chinese forces can be mustered to prevent the fall of Kunming. However, all the forces that the Chinese have been able and willing to put into the field thus far have scarcely delayed the steady advance of the Japanese across one after another of the American air bases in China.

The Japanese advance is such that Kunming's air bases, as well as the fields from which the American Superfortresses operate in another part of China, are jeopardized.

While the situation in China is increasingly menacing, the overall situation is not looked upon as serious by observers here.

"The more troops Japan pulls out of other territory and concentrates in China, the better it will be on the other fronts," one observer commented.

German Rocket Gunners Fail To Gain 'Very Great Accuracy'

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP)—German long-range rocket operators, despite approximately three months of target practice on the British Isles, have not achieved "very great accuracy" with their vengeance weapon, the British Air Ministry announced last night.

Air intelligence experts, in the first official, comprehensive statement on Germany's V-2, admitted that "the design and the construction is undoubtedly a considerable technical achievement" but added:

"The military value of the weapon at present is extremely doubtful. Accuracy at present is not very great."

Use of the cautious phrase "at present" was coupled with the statement that "there is evidence that the Germans were forced to use the V-2 before it was fully developed."

Gives No Warning

These were the official facts the ministry made public to a "southern England" that has been under fire for weeks from the lethal weapon so swift in flight that it gives no warning of its approach.

"The noise of its approach is frequently heard after the explosion as a rumbling sound like that of thunder," the official statement said.

"Rockets being fired against this country at present have a range of about 200 miles. The total time of flight from launching to impact on the ground in this country is about five minutes."

Here's how it's launched:

"The rocket stands in a vertical position on a concrete platform or hard surface. The turbine, which is driven by superheated steam produced by mixing very concentrated hydrogenperoxide with calcium permanganese solution, is started up and drives the pumps which force the liquid oxygen and the alcohol into the combustion chamber.

"The mixture is then ignited electrically from some distance away and the rocket takes off. The energy so liberated creates a thrust of about 26 tons which propels the rocket forward.

Rocket Points Upward

"The mechanism is so arranged that the rocket is pointing upward at an angle of about 45 degrees about one minute after launching. At this time the fuel supply is cut off, either by remote radio control from the ground or by pre-set automatic instruments in the rocket.

"The point at which the fuel is cut off determines the range. If the fuels burn for a longer time a higher speed and a longer range is obtained."

"As it descends through the atmosphere from a height of 60 miles, the V-2 is slowed considerably by the resistance of the air and at the same time becomes heated by friction to such an extent that it has actually been observed glowing dull red," the Ministry statement said.

The rocket was standardized after 20 years of research by German natural scientists. It weighs 13½ tons.

Strict secrecy is being maintained over the locality of rocket hits, the Ministry explained, so that the Germans "will not be in a position to correct their errors either by altering the adjustment of the instruments in the rocket or other necessary modifications."

German Strategy Scores: Big Test Delayed Till Spring?

Continued from Page 1

bered in June before the invasion began.

These 70 are weaker divisions than the original 60. There are nearly three quarters of a million fewer soldiers answering the roll call in the entire German Army (all fronts) today than in June. The Army itself then numbered roughly 6,650,000 men. It now numbers roughly six million.

But they have lost since D-Day a million and a half or more. Their net loss, however, is much less. With shorter communication lines and the disappearance of occupied areas to police, they actually are able to put more men on the main battle line out of their present Army of six million than they were able to put on it in June out of the larger number.

Battle of the Ports

To state this is to recognize that the Germans have, in fact, achieved the defensive purpose of their "Battle of the Ports." If they had not clung to the western ports as they did, the Allied armies without much doubt would be in Berlin today because the German Army would not have been able to fight a defensive battle beyond the Rhine to cover the replacement of the armies lost in France.

By clinging to the ports, they forced an Allied operational halt west of the Rhine. By the time sufficient supplies came up to permit an assault on that line, it had been garrisoned and strengthened. It has been under assault for a month now. During that month German reserves have been increased.

That fact need not be exaggerated. To do it the Germans have pulled air personnel out of the skies and naval personnel back from the sea. They have reduced their antiaircraft units and extended the age-range of their mobilization. They have taken everything they have. Their limit almost certainly has been reached.

Yet the fact remains that the attrition imposed on the German Army by the Allied offensive in the West has not kept pace with their new mobilization. They literally have more troops available on the Western Front and behind it today than they had a month ago.

Necessary Offensive

To state this is not, however, to state a doubt as to the necessity for the offensive. On the contrary, it is to emphasize its necessity. For if there had been no such offensive the German strength would have gone up by what it has, plus all that has been lost in the battle. That is a factor of at least 150,000 men and perhaps as many as 300,000. That increment would have postponed the final decision even longer.

The net conclusion is this. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has been forced to deny to the Germans an entire winter in which to recover from their losses in France. To have given them that time would have magnified beyond all present prospects the difficulty of crossing the Rhine and breaking into Germany next spring. They have to a large measure been denied the recovery which they undoubtedly hoped to attain during the winter. General Eisenhower has been able to keep their strength from rising rapidly or drastically.

But he has not been able to keep it from rising above the low point of July and back up above where it was on June 1. For us, therefore, the month of fighting in the West has produced a partial and limited offensive success. For the Germans it has also been a defensive success, again partial and limited, but enough of a success to give them the chance we would have denied them, if possible, of making a stand on the Rhine or conceivably even short of the Rhine in the spring.

Meanwhile in the Pacific this week, Gen. Douglas MacArthur finally achieved the principal ingredient for breaking the stalemate on Leyte. The Navy was able to clear channels around the ends of Leyte and to emerge actively into the waters between Leyte and Cebu. This permitted our surface ships to challenge the Japanese stream of reinforcements for the first time. It also permitted General MacArthur to land troops in Ormoc Bay behind the Japanese line.

The immediate situation is somewhat confused by the counter action of the Japanese in dropping paratroops in eastern Leyte. But naval control of the waters surrounding Leyte on all sides is a new factor in the campaign of enormous advantage to the American forces. It is not yet apparently complete, as told by our loss of two destroyers in the naval actions fought this week in those waters. But it is being attempted. Even the attempt improves the American land position.

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Bonds 'Easy' to Sell— But Not to Morgenthau

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 9 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, on a ranch northeast of here, insists it is only necessary to "ask them to buy" in order to sell bonds.

Promptly Mrs. Walter R. Bimson, Chairman of the State Women's Division of the War Finance Committee, asked the Cabinet member to buy a War Bond from her.

He refused.

Then he hastily explained he is the only person in the United States who cannot buy War Bonds or any other type of Government securities.

He is prohibited by Federal law.

Sports News

Maurice Courteau Is Again Standout Goalie in League

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

He is one of the smallest members on the team, but he is one of the biggest reasons why the Boston Olympics are currently on top in the Eastern Hockey League as they battle to retain the championship they won a year ago.

He is Maurice Courteau, the lithe Frenchman from Quebec City, who will be at his familiar stand at the Garden tonight and tomorrow afternoon when the Bostonians take on the Washington Lions and Baltimore Blades, respectively.

Standout Goalie

Just as he did a year ago Maurice is proving the standout netminder in the circuit, although his goals-against average a game has risen slightly. Last winter the five-foot seven, 160-pound goalie turned in a scintillating job which found him limiting the combined opposition to an average of 2.2 goals per game. Just for comparison, big Bill Durnan of Montreal Canadiens won the Vezina Trophy in the National Hockey League with a 2.1 average, and goals come oftener in the amateur circuit.

This year, going into last night's game at Washington, Courteau sported a 3.4 average (50 goals in 14 games), but the Pics were still on top. Moreover, they led the league in goals scored with 105, an average of seven plus per game. The Pics won last night, 6-3.

When he first came down last fall, Courteau's English was a curious mixture of French patois and basic English, which made him a little hard to understand, to say the least. Now, however, while no English-speaking Demosthenes, he still can make his voice heard in the dressing room—and over the radio if necessary.

Bruins on Road

While the Pics are taking the spotlight in Boston, the Bruins are playing two games on the road. They open with Toronto Maple Leafs in Toronto tonight, and then move on to Detroit to play the Red Wings in the Olympia tomorrow night.

Neither game will prove a cinch for the Rossmen, even though they will be at full strength with the news that Bill Jennings will play. Jennings' return means that Norm Calladine will be held in reserve. Coach Dit Clapper said when leaving Boston yesterday that his third line would have Art Jackson centering for Paul Gladu and Armand Gaudreault, at least in the Toronto game. Maybe a change will be made in Detroit.

The Bruins will return home after their game with the Wings to play New York Rangers here next Tuesday night. It will be the first appearance in Boston as a Ranger for Guy Labrie, who was sold to the New Yorkers from the Boston Olympics last Nov. 25.

Hoppe-Greenleaf Match 'Must' For Both Cue Artists

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—Willie Hoppe, defending champion from White Plains, N. Y., and Ralph Greenleaf, of Detroit, clash today in the match that cue followers have been awaiting since the start of the national three-cushion billiard tourney last Sunday. It is a "must" for both since each has already lost once and cannot afford a second defeat.

Welker Cochran, of San Francisco, and Jay Bozeman, of Vallejo, Calif., went into a first-place tie last night with Hoppe and Greenleaf tied for third. Both Cochran and Bozeman are undefeated in five matches.

The standings after six days of the 10-day tourney:

Player	Won	Lost	HR	BG
Cochran, San Francisco	5	0	8	29
Bozeman, Vallejo, Calif.	5	0	6	36
Hoppe, White Plains	4	1	8	20
Greenleaf, Detroit	4	1	7	28
Chamaco, Mexico City	3	2	9	41
Fitzpatrick, Los Angeles	2	3	8	34
Rubin, Brooklyn	2	4	6	43
Procita, Gloversville, N. Y.	2	4	9	32
Ponzi, Philadelphia	0	6	9	0
Marquez, Mexico City	0	6	12	0

Yesterday's Results

Procita 50, Marquez 41, 30 innings.
Bozeman 50, Ponzi 49, 52 innings.
Chamaco 50, Greenleaf 47, 50 innings.
Hoppe 50, Fitzpatrick 30, 29 innings.
Cochran 50, Ponzi 38, 41 innings.

Giants Must Top Redskins Before Meeting Packers

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Green Bay Packers are "in" as western division champions of the National Football League, but anything can happen in the East, although only two games remain.

The Sunday grand finale schedule calls for New York's leading Giants to meet Washington's Redskins at the Capital, and Cleveland's Rams to invade Philadelphia.

The standing of the three eastern leaders:

Team	Won	Lost	Tied
New York	7	1	1
Philadelphia	6	1	2
Washington	6	2	1

It takes only a quick look to determine the Giants can win the division crown by beating Washington. But if Washington wins, the Redskins and Giants will be tied.

But they may not be tied in first place, for if Philadelphia beats the Rams, the Eagles would move right out front—in case Washington is victorious.

Thus, the situation develops that either New York or Philadelphia can grab the laurels outright, or Washington can move into a first place tie, in the final contests.

If the Giants emerge on top, they'll meet Green Bay here Dec. 17, but if Philly finishes No. 1, the playoff game moves to Shibe Park in the Quaker City the same date. If New York and Washington tie, or Philadelphia and New York wind up in a deadlock, an eastern playoff game will be required before the East-West encounter.

For if Washington and New York play all even Sunday, and Philadelphia trounces the Rams, the Giants and Eagles will be all square.

But the Giants can erase all those "ifs" by beating the Redskins.

Trade Talk Heard; Oakland Golf Title

From Associated Press Reports

From Buffalo, N. Y., as the minor league convention closes, we hear rumors that trades started there will be completed when the majors convene in New York early next week.

The grapevine has outfielder Jeff Heath leaving Cleveland for the White Sox and Al Javery going from the Braves to the Dodgers.

The annual big league meetings open at New York on Monday and continue for three days.

* * *

In Oakland, Calif., professional golf's one-two scoring combination of 1944, Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, and Harold McSpaden, Philadelphia, were back on familiar ground today as co-leaders in their latest tournament competition, the 72-hole Oakland Open.

They were deadlocked at 138 as they teed off in the third round of the $7,500 War Bonds event at Sequoyah, a par 70 test.

* * *

In Miami, Fla., Pete Cooper of Gainesville, Fla., went after his first major golf prize today with a one-strike lead in the $10,000 Miami Open.

Cooper used a rusty 13-year-old putter to advantage in firing a two under par 68 yesterday for a 138 total. A stroke behind was another unknown, Maurie O'Connor of Belleville, N. J.

* * *

Joe Sinke, Chicago mailman, was perched atop the fourth annual all-star match game bowling tournament today as it passed the half-way mark in the four-day round robin finals.

Sinke, who was pace setter in the preliminaries, swept into the front last night as he boosted his pin total to 6,570 and his Petersen point total reached 152.20.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Normal 43, Franklin 26.
Baldwin Wallace 62, Denison 40.
Oklahoma 41, Southern Methodist 40.
Carleton 23, Hamline 60.
Georgetown (Ky.) 26, Morehead St. T. 51.
Duluth T. 26, Bemndji T. 38.
Ottumwa Naval Air Station 62, Simpton 40.
Buckley Field 55, Colorado A. and M. 21.
Lincoln (Neb.) Army Air Force 58, Peru State T. 33.
Kansas 31, Washburn 27.
Olathe Naval Air Clippers 34, Kansas City Pratt Whitney 25.
Washington Col. 41, Fort Miles 33.
Columbia 43, Union 42.
St. Johns 53, Camp Shanks 36.
Bridgewater 48, Gallaudet 31.
Curtis Bay Coast Guard 56, Quantico Marines 34.
Michigan 35, Romulus Army Air Base 32.
Concordia (Fort Wayne, Ind.) 47, Giffin 17.
Villanova (Pa.) C. 37, Philadelphia Navy Yard 36.
Quonset Flyers 44, Dartmouth 31.
Randolph Macon 56, Lynchburg 44.
Lincoln Memorial 46, Hiwassee 24.
Tennessee 44, Tennessee Polytechnic 38.
Southern Ill. Normal 49, Indiana State 44.
Concordia (St. Paul, Minn.) 33, Concordia (River Forest, Ill.) 23.
Cape Girardeau (Mo.) T. 59, Arkansas State 23.
Warrensburg (Mo.) T. 33, Westminster 33.
Concordia (Moorhead, Minn.) 37, Mayville (N. D.) T. 44.
Capital 68, Wilmington 43.
Illinois 44, Great Lakes 40.
Gore Field (Great Falls, Mont.) 41, Carroll C. 41.
Naval Air Station (Whidby Island, Wash.) 61, U. of Washington 45.
Eastern Washington 63, Idaho 35.
Fort Wright (Spokane, Wash.) 43, Montana 38.
Geiger Field 53, Washington State 51.
Montana Mines 51, Montana State 38.
Kearns Overseas Replacement Depot 41, Brigham Young U. 39.
Waco (Tex.) Army Air Field 48, Texas Christian U. 45.
Texas 34, Southwestern 24.

Chess

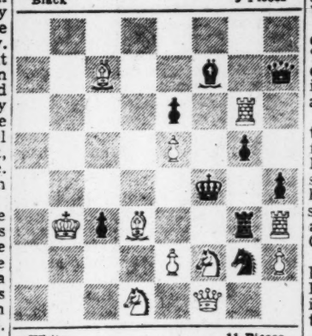
By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

December 9, 1944

Problem No. 2731

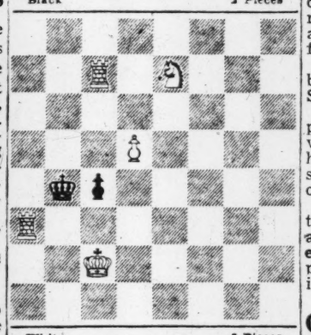
By Edward L. Deiss, Covington, Ky.
Black — 9 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces
8/2B2b1q/4p1R1/4P1p1/5k1p/1KpB2rR/-4PKtktP/3Kt1Q2
White to play and mate in two
(Commended, Cincinnati Enquirer Tourneys, 1932.)

Problem No. 2732

By Edward L. Deiss
Black — 2 Pieces



White — 5 Pieces
8/3R1Kt3/8/3P4/1kp5/R7/2K5/8
White to play and mate in three
(Cincinnati Enquirer, April, 1933. A miniature tidbit.)

Solutions to Problems

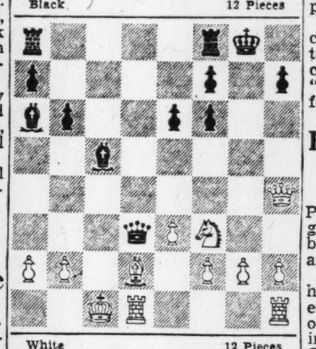
No. 2729. Kt-K6

No. 2730.		
1.	R-Kt6	KxPch
2.	R-Kt4ch	
1.	.....	KxRch
2.	P-Kt4ch	
1.	.....	QxQR
2.	Q-Bch	
1.	.....	QxKR
2.	R-Q5ch	
1.	.....	PxR
2.	P-Kt4ch	
1.	.....	threatens
2.	QRxQ	

End-Game No. 728. White wins: 1 P-B5, BxP; 2 RxB, PxR; 3 Q-R5, Q-Q3; 4 Q-R6, Resigns.

End-Game No. 729

Black — 12 Pieces



White — 12 Pieces
Black to play and win

(Anglares vs. Pogoriely, Munich, 1936. Here are the moves that led to the position above: 1 P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-QB4, P-K3; 3 Kt-QB3, B-Kt5; 4 B-Q2, Castles; 5 P-K3, P-Q4; 6 B-Q3, P-B4; 7 Kt-B3, Kt-B3; 8 QPxP, BxP; 9 Q-K2, Kt-QKt5; 10 B-Kt, PxP; 11 QxP, P-QKt3; 12 Q-R4, B-R3; 13 Kt-K4, Kt-Q6ch; 14 BxKt, QxB; 15 KtxKtch, PxKt; 16 Castles.)

Federation News

Paul Giers, secretary of the United States Chess Federation, substitutes for George Sturgis as the writer of the December letter to chess friends. He reports that the next yearbook will contain an index of chess clubs. Each club has been invited to take an active part in the Federation's new club program, and to apply for a Federation charter. The Washington Chess Divan has been honored with Charter No. 1.

Chess Player Wounded

One of the competitors in the 1942 amateur championship was Donald Hallman. Marshall Chess Club expert and New York newspaperman, who had just joined the Marines as a combat correspondent and was playing in uniform. From time to time, dispatches under his name have appeared in the press and now word comes that in the September Peleliu fighting he was wounded and lost his left leg below the knee.

Hakkon Opsahl, Canadian expert, has been wounded in action in Belgium.

Soviet Game

Reuben Fine's game of the month, in the November Chess Review, appears below, minus Fine's comments. "Sacrifices Galore" is Fine's heading, and those who replay the game will surely agree. The game is from a tournament in Moscow in 1943.

Sicilian Defense

Ravinsky White	Panoff Black	Ravinsky White	Panoff Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	19 Kt-B4	Kt(B5)-K4
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	20 RxKt	KtxR
3 P-Q4	PxP	21 KtxP	PxKt
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	22 QxPch	B-K2
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	23 R-K	Q-B4
6 P-KKt3	Kt-B3	24 P-QKt4	Kt-B
7 B-Kt2	B-Q2	25 Q-Kt4	Q-B6
8 Castles	P-QR3	26 RxBch	KxR
9 B-Kt3	R-B	27 B-Kt5ch	K-Q3
10 Q-K2	P-QKt4	28 Q-Qch	K-B2
11 P-QR3	Kt-K4	29 B-B4ch	K-Kt3
12 QR-Q	Kt-B5	30 Q-Q6ch	K-R2
13 B-B	KtxRP	31 Q-K7ch	R-B2
14 P-K5	PxP	32 BxR	Q-R8ch
15 Kt-B6	Q-B2	33 B-B	Kt-Kt3
16 KtxKP	Kt-B5	34 Q-B5c	K-Kt2
17 KtxB	KtxKt	35 B-R5	R-KB
18 Kt-Q5	Q-R2	36 Q-Kt6ch	Resigns

Correspondence Game

From the 1942 New England Championship comes the exciting game below, played by H. A. Peterson, Darien, Conn., and R. J. Campbell, New Haven, Conn.

Sicilian Defense

Peterson White	Campbell Black	Peterson White	Campbell Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	15 RPxB	Q-R4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	16 Kt-R4	P-QKt4
3 P-Q4	PxP	17 Kt-B5	Q-R8ch
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	18 K-Q2	QxP
5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	19 Q-B3	Q-R6
6 B-K2	B-Kt2	20 Kt-Q3	Q-R4ch
7 B-K3	Kt-B3	21 K-B	Q-R8ch
8 Kt-Kt3	Castles	22 K-Q2	Q-B6ch
9 Q-Q2	Kt-KKt5	23 K-B	Kt-R4
10 P-B4	KtxB	24 K-Kt	Kt-B5
11 QxKt	B-K3	25 PxKt	PxP
12 P-Kt4	P-Q4	26 Kt-K5	Kt5ch
13 CastlesQR	P-Q5	27 K-B	P-B6
14 Q-B2	BxKt	Resigns	

Football Record

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 9 (AP)—Baylor preparatory school today claimed some sort of a football record.

Baylor's Red Raiders have been defeated only once—in 1942—in the past five years, have won 45 and tied three. The Red Raiders piled up 1,405 points to 221 for their opponents.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals—For	Agst
Montreal	11	4	1	23	58	38
Toronto	10	5	0	20	60	49
Detroit	8	4	2	18	65	44
Boston	6	8	1	13	50	65
New York	2	8	3	7	44	65
Chicago	3	10	1	5	49	74

Ickes Sees Peace Control In Oil Supply

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, said yesterday he hoped "we now understand that the best safeguard against another war would be the joint undertaking by the peace-loving nations to keep down the supplies of oil to Germany and Japan to such a point that they could never go to war again."

This, he told the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations, would be "a much cheaper and more efficient device for policing the world in the interest of peace than armies and navies," he added:

"Moreover, economic considerations alone are sufficient to call for a world understanding on oil. It is because I have long felt so strongly on this point that I have hoped that there might be a sound, just, workable international agreement on oil, starting with Great Britain.

"This seems to me to be the logical start because we and Great Britain, between us, have larger interests in foreign oil resources than all other nations."

Mr. Ickes, who is Petroleum Administrator for War, said the Anglo-American agreement that grew out of the Arabian pipe line project recognizes that all nations need oil; that, for the foreseeable future, there will be plenty of it, world-wide, and that oil resources should be developed and made available on a basis of fairness and good neighborliness.

He summarized what he said he believed should be the United States oil policy thus:

"We need to encourage the exploration for oil domestically; . . . we should use wisely what we have and . . . should assure ourselves—lawfully and peacefully—of access to foreign oil resources.

"We should do this, so far as that is possible, through our tried and proven system of free private enterprise, with the Government performing such functions as are in the general public interest.

Court Restrains Union From Ban on de Mille

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 9 (AP)—Cecil B. de Mille won round one of his battle with the American Federation of Radio Artists when Superior Court Dec. 7 directed the union to show cause Dec. 15 why an injunction should not be granted preventing the union from suspending the producer for refusing to pay a $1 assessment.

The court issued an order temporarily restraining the union from suspending Mr. de Mille in the interim. Suspension would bar him from his Monday evening air show which, he told the court, pays him $98,200 a year.

In his complaint, Mr. de Mille contended the union had no power to levy the $1 assessment, made to combat State Proposition 12, the "right-to-work" amendment defeated in the Nov. 7 election.

Roosevelt Seeks Law To Bar Red-Cross Mark

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt prodded Congress Dec. 7 for legislation forbiding use of the Red-Cross name and emblem commercially.

He said in a statement that he hoped such legislation would be enacted before the present session of Congress closes. A bill prohibiting commercial use of the Red Cross after 1947 has passed the Senate and is before a House committee.

Kenneth Perry, attorney for Johnson and Johnson, pharmaceutical company which uses the Red Cross as a trade-mark, asked the committee to provide more time for such companies gradually to eliminate its use. Otherwise, he said, they will suffer financially.

By OPA in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration filed suits yesterday against five Philadelphia top manufacturers to restrain them from doing any business until their prices on so-called new items are given OPA approval.

The OPA describes the suits as the first of a series to protect shoppers from paying too much for children's Christmas presents.

New items were priced, the OPA asserted, without first obtaining permission from the OPA to establish the price.

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SALES: Chem educ	Arr
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Franco Fails to Keep Pledge Of Religious Freedom in Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 9 — Whatever virtues Generalissimo Francisco Franco may claim for present-day Spain, religious tolerance is certainly not one of them, to judge from the contents of an open letter which the World Evangelical Alliance has addressed to the British members of Parliament on the conditions of religious liberties in that country.

In Spain today, according to this statement, religious liberty does not exist although General Franco promised that if victorious in the civil war he would "grant full religious liberty to all classes and creeds alike in Spain."

This promise he gave through the Duke of Alba, present Spanish Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and it was repeated in a letter from the Duke to The Times, of London, on Nov. 19, 1937. But in that respect the word of honor, which is always associated with the Spanish conception of a gentleman, evidently has not been shown by the Caudillo since he acquired power.

Places of Worship Closed

For, according to the present statement, nearly all Spanish Protestant places of worship are closed, foreign missionaries have been expelled from Spain, two thirds of the Spanish pastors, evangelists, and colporteurs have been exiled, imprisoned, or executed, while a number have passed on in prison. Over the greater part of Spain no Protestant religious meetings, 'public or private, are permitted.

The Bible is not allowed to be printed or circulated, except the Roman Catholic version with notes. Many Bibles have been destroyed and the stock of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Central headquarters in Madrid, amounting to 110,000 copies —Bibles and New Testaments— have been confiscated.

Attendance at mass, the Alliance letter shows, is compulsory to procure employment in many places, and many cases of hardship and actual persecution of Protestants in Spain under General Franco's regime have been proved.

Seek Adjustment

These facts are published by the World Evangelical Alliance in the hope that British deputies can exert their "personal influence to secure the Protestants in Spain relief from the present intolerable burden of persecution and liberty to worship without repression."

The organization which issued this statement has, for nearly a century, "promoted the furtherance of religious liberty by which is meant primarily the right of every man, woman, and child to worship God in accordance with their conscience and to have possession of any freedom to read the open Bible without oppression or repression from the state or from any other influence."

Most people in the western democracies have long assumed that freedom of religion was basic to the existence of the modern state and its inclusion as the second of President Roosevelt's Four Freedoms is assumed to be rather a statement of the stage already reached by modern civilization than a goal to be striven for.

But the World Evangelical Alliance protest leaves no doubt this isn't so in Spain.

Wants Part in Peace

Only a few weeks ago, General Franco was seeking to justify his claim for Spain's presence at the peace-conference table and claiming that "for eight years our regime has proclaimed the basic principles of its ideology—God, country, and justice—with the principle of [Roman] Catholicism coming before all others."

Spanish history has been marred by long years of religious persecution but it is generally admitted that under the Republican government Protestants enjoyed a large measure of liberty of conscience and worship and that throughout the years the Protestants have been loyal citizens of the Spanish state.

It is pointed out that a widely known historian on Spain has declared of the Spanish church that "its various lay concerns gave it great influence which it often used in an intolerant manner. The statement that it is a sin to vote 'Liberal' occurs in a catechism published as late as 1927; and in the same edition condemns . . . freedom of education and the unrestricted right of meeting and propaganda."

Controversy Bitter

In this connection it is significant to cite the same authority again. The "bitterest controversy in Spain was concerned with the church. Outside Spain it is not always realized that this controversy was more ecclesiastical than religious; that is that many Spaniards who wanted to restrict the activities of the church were not atheists but believing [Roman] Catholics."

Today progressive Spaniards are mostly indignant with General Franco's reactionary, incompetent regime because in the words of the widely-known Spaniard, Joaquin Costa, that country needed and needs not the "blood of heroes and martyrs so much as the sangfroid of self-control, natural good will, and above all enough to eat."

British Wives Preview Norway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—British women here who have married Norwegians during the war are preparing, by means of films, lectures, and demonstrations, for the new life they will encounter in their adopted country.

Among the several hundreds of such women throughout Great Britain planning to return with their Norwegian husbands as soon as Norway is liberated, 180 of them in Liverpool are taking advantage of the opportunity recently inaugurated by Mrs. Sigue Nicol, Joint Secretary of the Anglo-Norwegian Society. The series includes a brief history of Norway from the time the maritime country became united under the King in 1030 until the present day.

Films, designed to familiarize the British women with Norway in advance of their arrival, have already shown them the natural beauty of the country, the fiords, the rivers, lakes, and forestry. The films have displayed skiing, the country's national sport. They also have pointed out the great contribution which the Norwegian Mercantile Marine has made to the Allied cause.

Letters of Negroes Sought for Collection

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

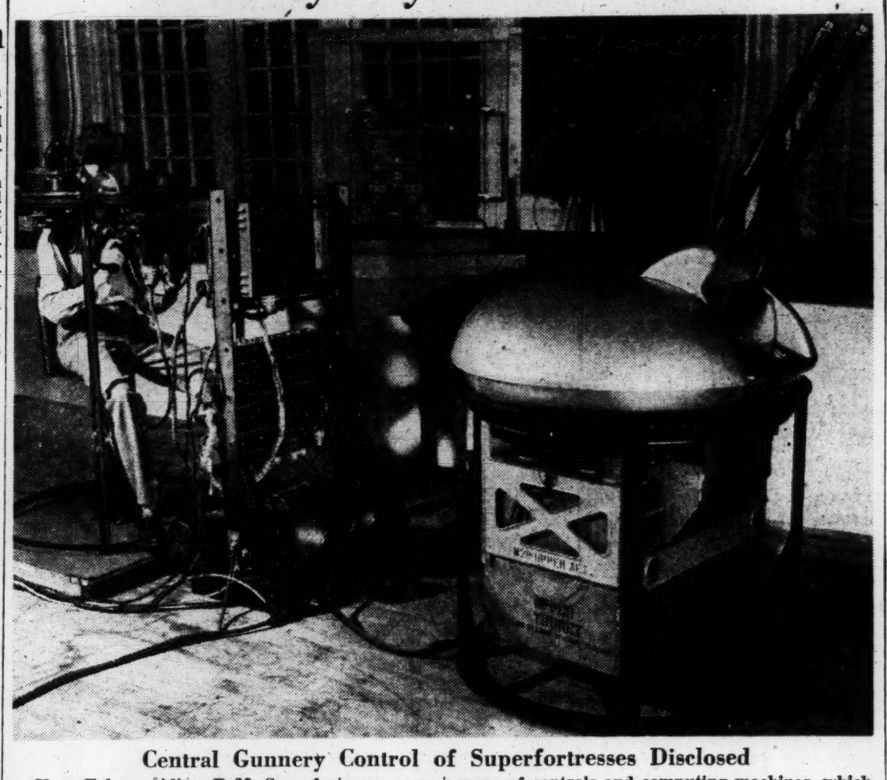
NEW YORK, Dec. 9—A nation-wide appeal for letters from Negro service men and women written to friends in the United States is being made by the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library.

"We want to collect and preserve for history the thousands of letters which have been written by Negroes in the armed forces to their wives, sweethearts, brothers, sisters and friends in this country," Dr. L. D. Reddick, Curator of the Collection, said today.

"These letters will tell us what the men have experienced in camps and on the fighting fronts, what they have seen and felt, how they have been treated and how they have treated others. Thousands of these letters are necessary so that a true history of the Negro in World War II can be written."

Neither the name of the writer of the letter nor the person to whom it is sent will be made public without permission. Items should be sent to the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library, 104 West 136th Street, New York City.

Bull's-Eyes by Remote Control



Central Gunnery Control of Superfortresses Disclosed

How Tokyo-raiding B-29 Superfortresses can protect themselves without the aid of fighter escort was disclosed in New York in a cut-away demonstration of central gunnery control. An American Air Force sergeant is shown at left sitting in a maze of controls and computing machines, which by way of the comparatively small cable linked to the twin-gun turret fire the .50-caliber guns. All gun positions on the heavy bomber are similarly linked.

Daring Thrust Speeds Drive To Win Leyte

Continued from Page 1

and bridges and left the troops up to their knees in mud.

The chaotic fighting conditions are shown in the fact that it was often possible for a battalion of Japanese troops to pass within 50 yards of an advancing battalion of American troops without either detecting the presence of the other.

Supply Roads Washed Out

To complicate things further, the rains washed away two primary road-supply routes leading to the northern and southern extremities of the Sixth Army battle line, throwing the bulk of the supply job on the shoulders of amphibian engineers, who transported supplies to forward troops in over-water landings, often under fire.

During this critical period, the Japanese sent in eight major troop convoys, supplementing the nightly barge traffic between Leyte and Cebu Island to the westward. American fighter aircraft and PT boats, operating in extremely adverse weather, managed to break up most of the reinforcement attempts, but the Japanese managed to land about 40,000 first-line troops.

Of this number—which is in addition to the original 24,000 in the Leyte garrison—about 10,000 were known to have been killed in fighting.

Daring Offensive Mounted

It became virtually impossiblbe, however, to press the land offensive fast enough to neutralize and gain on the continued enemy reinforcement. General Krueger then overrode many objections voiced here and mounted a daring amphibious operation which drove into the same harbor at Ormoc which was being used by Japanese troop convoys.

In a single move, he thereby cut off a large number of Japanese infantrymen facing the American 7th Division in the south, planted the 27th Division at the rear of all Japanese forces in the Ormoc corridor, and seized an artillery position from which it now is possible to slam the door on further reinforcements through Ormoc Bay.

It was a bold operation and its success in the first two days promises to hasten the end of the Leyte campaign.

Honor Medal Given Ace Combat Pilot

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—Award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Maj. Richard I. Bong, leading combat pilot of the Army Air Forces, was announced Dec. 7 by the War Department. The Poplar, Wisconsin, flier has shot down 36 Japanese planes, more than any other fighter, and was the first to break the World War I record of Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, the Department said.

The medal was given for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty in the southwest Pacific area from Oct. 10 to Nov. 15, 1944."

Nippon Victory Seen In 'Suicide Crashes'

By the Associated Press

Suicide pilots have accounted for "great war results" and their tactics could possibly mean the ultimate defeat of the United Nations, Gen. Tokoyuki Yamashita asserted today.

His radiocast from the front to the Japanese people was picked up and translated by the Federal Communications Commission.

Praising the "body-crash spirit of our heroes," the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army in the Philippines declared:

"When we down one B-29 through a deliberate crash, the rate of losses will be one to 10. However, when we sink one carrier with one plane, the ratio of losses will be one to 100, or 1,000, or even 10,000."

Bouquets to Come

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Dec. 9 (AP)—Lawyer George C. Taylor knows his posies. He rattled off names of 67 floral species to win a contest at a luncheon club meeting. The prize: two dozen select dahlia bulbs.

B-29 Gunner Pulls Trigger —Remote Control Does the Rest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With its electronic and mechanical elements functioning precisely, the new central electrical gunnery-control system now being used successfully against the Japanese on Boeing B-29 Superfortresses was demonstrated and explained for the first time publicly today by Army Air Force officers and engineers of General Electric Company here.

The unveiling of this method of aerial gunnery control, which was developed under wartime pressure by teams of G. E. engineers and natural scientists in close contact with experts of the Air Technical Service Command, was in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Actual operation of the electronic and mechanical devices showed how the central system makes it relatively simple for a gunner to sit in the pressurized and warm cabin of a B-29 and fire streams of bullets from one or more remotely located turrets with bull's-eye accuracy at a swiftly moving enemy fighter a long distance away.

Electronic Control

The demonstration emphasized that all the gunner has to do is keep his sight on the enemy plane and press a trigger. The electronic and mechanical units of the system then aim and fire the guns at the point in space where the bullet and swiftly moving enemy plane will come together. The mathematics involved in this accomplishment are highly complex, but the electronic-mechanical computer finds the solution at split-second tempo and, through electrical impulses, puts the answers into functional operation by aiming the guns.

Teamwork by gunners on the B-29 is achieved to a great degree, with the chief gunner operating like the quarterback on a football team. He directs the fire by the gunners, and at a split-second notice can concentrate the fire power on an enemy plane in range. The chief gunner has unlimited visibility in the upper hemisphere and limited visibility below, so he is in a position to see enemy planes attacking from virtually every angle.

In the over-all gunnery system of the B-29, there are a series of sighting stations and several computers. The five gun turrets on the B-29—two on top of the fuselage, two below it, and one in rear—can be controlled from the interior sighting stations individually, or, as demonstrated, more than one turret can be controlled from a single sighting unit. If a gunner becomes incapacitated, another gunner can operate the former's turret by remote control.

Efficiency Maintained

Another advantage of the system, which works with such exactness that Superfortresses carried out 14 major bombing missions on Japanese industries before a single B-29 was shot down by an enemy fighter, is that it keeps aerial gunners at high efficiency by reducing the physical strain.

When using this system, they are emancipated from the cramped quarters and exposure of the turrents used on other bombers. Their quarters during B-29 missions are reasonably comfortable.. The remotely located guns function in bitter cold and wind of high velocity at high altitudes, while the gunner sits in the protected cabin without the encumbrance of heavy clothing or an oxygen mask.

Another improvement in defensive fire made possible by the remote and central-control system is the relatively small number of guns which, due to their high degree of accuracy under electronic and mechanical functioning, are needed to protect unescorted B-29's from enemy fighters. This cuts down armament and ammunition weight, permitting Superfortresses to strike with loads up to 10 tons of bombs each on relatively short runs and carry great gasoline loads, making possible long-distance missions with lighter bomb loads.

An example of the effectiveness of this defensive fire from the relatively few guns on the B-29 was a recent four-hour battle between a lone Superfortress and 79 Japanese fighters, during which seven enemy planes were shot down and the B-29 came through safely.

Tragic Era in Athens in Wake of Freedom

Continued from Page 1

tiful National Gardens surrounding the former Royal Palace and from air-raid shelters on Ardettos Hill. This hill lies on one edge of the workers' district and is strategically important to both sides.

Witnessed Bombardment

Yesterday I was an accidental eyewitness to a naval and aerial bombardment from the renowned Port of Piraeus.

Having landed from Italy on the airport of Kalamaki and obliged to wait all afternoon for the arrival of an armed escort from Athens I was provided with a grandstand seat at the bombardment which took place just across a narrow strip of the harbor.

The first intimation of action was a heavy roll of naval fire and then mounting columns of smoke which arose at several points from "Lofos Kastela" [Castle Hill] above the port.

The bombardment was carried on by one destroyer and two gunboats and at one point caused a large petrol fire which covered the peak with flames and rolling clouds of block smoke.

Attack by Airplanes

To the naval bombardment there was added a continual strafing by British Spitfires and Beaufighters whose guns twinkled like fireflies as they dove upon E. L. A. S-held positions on the top and sides of the hill.

The attack lasted until dark, tracer ammunition giving weird patterns as it bounced off the thick Greek walls.

The present condition in Athens is shown by the fact that our little group and new arrivals were permitted to enter the city only with a heavy escort, our truck having one armored car in front of it and another behind.

At one point it was necessary to stop as the armored cars went ahead to reconnoiter for snipers who had killed one British driver and wounded another at that particular point.

Prepared for March

So far as is known, little if any E. L. A. S. reinforcements have reached the city during the past couple of days. E. L. A. S. units have been noticed forming in outlying districts preparatory to marching into the City, but all have been dispersed when attacked by low-flying aircraft.

It is considered possible, however, that some E. L. A. S. fighters from the hills to the west have managed to enter the City.

Although the E. L. A. S. forces are still strongly placed—as from day to day they retain control of most of the City's police stations—the outcome of the fight cannot be in doubt.

The British Command is now marshaling forces which cannot be withstood in the long run, while the E. L. A. S. is handicapped by at least three factors.

In the first place, most of those now fighting in Athens aren't regular E. L. A. S, army men, but are recruits from spontaneous rising throughout worker areas.

Possess Fewer Arms

Secondly, they are greatly inferior in arms and have only a limited number of mortars to pit against British planes, tanks, and medium-sized cannon.

Thirdly, the E. L. A. S. command seems to be without any long-range strategic plan, whereas the British and regular Greek troops with their greater mobility are able to lay out a complete offensive against their foe.

Nevertheless, E. L. A. S. forces in the City are fighting with that desperate courage and tenacity which distinguished the resistance of Viennese workers against the soldiers of Chancellor Dollfuss in the 1930's and which distinguished the Loyalist armies in Spain during their tragic but unsuccessful fight against Franco and his German and Italian allies.

Thus bitter fighting may continue in Athens for some days, although it would be difficult to doubt the outcome.

Heavy Sniping

ATHENS, Greece, Dec. 9 (AP)—Twenty per cent of Athens has been cleared of E. L. A. S. detachments, the British said today, but heavy new concentrations of the Leftist Militia were reported north of the Capital after a march from the provinces.

A force estimated at between 800 and 1,200 men was said to be besieging a Greek mountain brigade stationed in a barracks to the northeast of Athens. Heavy sniping fire was reported.

British and Greek forces have taken prisoner more than 900 members of the E. L. A. S., including a number of women. The latter were disarmed and released.

The 2d and 13th Divisions of the Leftist E. L. A. S. Army were reported massing at the village of Hassia, 15 miles northwest of the Port of Piraeus on the Elevsis road, as British troops and tanks continued to clear out snipers in Athens.

First of Women Marines Outside Continental U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9 (AP)—The first women Marines to be permanently assigned to duty outside the continental United States have reached Honolulu, the Marine Corps here announced yesterday.

The advance party consisted of four officers of the Marine Corps Women's Reserve. Eventually about 1,500 will be on duty there.

The four include Maj. Marion Wing of Brookline, Mass.

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In all the legends of fighting men, the rosters of the Caesars and great Genghis Khan, the scrolls of Charlemagne and the Crusades, the shining chronicles of courage . . . Earth has not seen nor History known their like before!

These are the Great Inimitables, incredibly of our day. Watch for the shoulder patch . . . with the "20" between the Air Force wings, and honor them for what they are!

So much have these men given—so much still is theirs to give—mere money could not ever match their gifts. But War Bonds will buy bombs and shining bombers, the oceans of gas they need, the small security of adequate equipment . . . Are any of us too poor, too mean, too grudging, to hold back the use—and only the use!—of what we are asked to lend? . . . This time, bet an extra bond on the men of the Twentieth. They still can lose their lives—but you can't lose! . . . Jacobs Aircraft Engine Co., Pottstown, Pa.

JACOBS . Pottstown, Pa.

From My Library Walls

IN A recent memory vignette on Theodore Roosevelt, I closed with mention of the President's abrupt termination of our visit, occasioned by his overdue date with Ambassador Jusserand for a game of tennis. There was an amusing echo to that incident, of which I am reminded by an autographed letter from Jusserand, hanging upon my library wall, written in connection with an extraordinary essay to Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale," which I commissioned him to write.

On the evening of the day I lunched with President Roosevelt, which I have already chronicled, Mrs. Orcutt and I had an engagement to dine with Ambassador and Madame Jusserand at the French Embassy in Washington. When we arrived at the appointed time, we were graciously received by Madame Jusserand, who apologized for the momentary absence of her husband. It was only a brief delay. Presently the Ambassador came into the drawing-room, his face aglow with welcome. He was a small man, with graying black beard. His steps were short and rapid, and his entire manner animated and alert.

* * *

"I am so sorry, my friends," he exclaimed as he greeted us, "but your President—your strenuous President—he will surely be the finish of me! We played two sets of tennis; then he said: 'We are only warmed up now. How about a little dog-trot?' We ran about half-a-mile, then the President said: 'That's fine! Now let's play push ball.' So we pushed the ball for a quarter of an hour. Then he exclaimed: 'That's great! What do you want to do now?' As I sat down, I gasped: 'If it is the same to you, Mr. President, I should like to lie down and expire!' That, my friends, is why I am late in giving you my welcome."

With this by way of introduction, the dinner could not have been other than a merry one. We were by ourselves, and entirely informal. The conversation ran from athletics to diplomacy. Jusserand was an authority on the history of tennis, and to his volume, "Les Sports et Jeux d'exercice dans l'ancienne France," is attributed the sudden casting aside by his countrymen of their traditional indifference to physical exercise long enough to become world champions in his favorite sport.

* * *

But I was particularly interested in what the Ambassador had to say about his own diplomatic career, for at that time the American system consisted of awarding strategic posts as rewards for political party service rather than to men trained in diplomacy. "My schooling," he told us, "was always directed entirely toward representing France in the diplomatic corps. I never had any other thought." In 1878 he was Consul in London, then he went to Tunis, and in 1887 he returned to London as a member of the French Embassy. In 1900 he became French minister at Copenhagen, and two years later he was accredited to Washington.

"Naturally," he admitted with a shrug, "my ambition was that of every French diplomat—to be, one day, *couronné* as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. Not that I have been disappointed," he added quickly, "but you will remember that Washington in 1902 was not looked upon as it is now. At that time, the only question between our two countries seemed to be the tariff."

* * *

But what Jusserand could not say of himself has since become well known: how faithfully, during those years preceding the first World War, he fought against the insidious German propaganda. Some of you will remember how unostentatiously he placed before the American people the part Lafayette and his compatriots played in the American Revolution. He, more than any other influence, prepared America to back France at the time she so needed that cooperation.

Jusserand always insisted that he was merely a "lover of Shakespeare," rather than a Shakespearian expert; yet the essay he contributed to "The Winter's Tale," in the elaborate edition I published of the Plays, was the most distinguished of all the scholarly introductions supplied by the greatest literary names of the day. I selected him to do "Winter's Tale" for me, because I was so impressed with his "Le Roman au temps de Shakespeare," and his "Le Théâtre en Angleterre," and the result more than justified my judgment. "My MS.," he wrote, "is longer than I expected. Much of what I had to say is little known, and much is not known at all; so that (I hope) even those who have to dispense with costly illustrated volumes will have to know and quote your edition."

* * *

Under these circumstances, it was natural that a part of our dinner conversation should be devoted to the subject of Shakespeare. Jusserand became absorbed in what he had in mind. We listened with constantly increasing interest. I have heard many lectures on the Great Poet, I have heard him discussed by many eminent authorities, I have read many books; but, as I look back upon that evening at the French Embassy, I realize that I absorbed during that brief period more of the real *spirit* of Shakespeare than from any other source! Jusserand described himself as "merely a lover of Shakespeare." He should have added that he was also a deep student. We all are lovers of Shakespeare, but how few of us are familiar enough with his various moods to discover the man behind the author? This is but one of several experiences, when I have discovered that an enthusiast, who really knows his subject, and possesses the ability to convey his ideas to others, is far more inspiring than any so-called expert!

* * *

I am glad that the *débâcle* in France, as we have seen it, did not wholly occur during Jusserand's lifetime. It would have wounded him more deeply than any Frenchman I have ever known. He represented that side of the French character that Americans love and admire. After the first World War, the returning soldiers came back sadly disillusioned in their preconceived ideas of French idealism. Those who thought they knew the real France, which Jusserand so perfectly represented, could not reconcile the sorry job the politicians had put over to debase a grand tradition. And, of course, World War II has displayed the work of those political elements at its worst. Had Jusserand lived to see France humiliated as it now has been, it would have broken his heart. Thus it is, when my faith in the underlying greatness of France wavers, my thoughts turn back to Jean-Adrien-Antoine-Jules Jusserand.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

By Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"DANSEUSE: JUPE ROUGE": *A Painting by Edgar Degas*

THIS CHARMING little oil painting is one of many variations on a theme by Edgar Degas. The ballerinas, standing in characteristic poses backstage, awaiting their cue, resting, relaxing, rehearsing, provided him with inexhaustible motifs upon which he exercised his invention with line and color. Unlike his colleagues, the Impressionists, he enunciated some lines, emphasized certain contrasts and tensions. He did not aim for surface realism, but for the more searching allusion to reality that comes through meaningful arrangement. It was not a mere enclosure, or boundary, but a pulsating path along which the design moved, in accelerated or diminished pace, in sharp accentuation or delicate suggestion.

This little dancer, wearing a "Jupe Rouge," is portrayed with a most delicate application of color. The "red" skirt is really a lovely terra-cotta and the hair gleaming copper. The theatre wing is richly colored with hues succulently reminiscent of the apple and peach. While the dancer stands well to the left, looking leftward, the composition does not seem unbalanced; for oblique lines of the stage floor are emphatically indicated, carrying the eye in the other direction. Off in the upper right corner is another ballerina, who seems a trifling addition, but who really supplies just the proper leverage to keep this charming little picture in balance.

DOROTHY ADLOW

There Were Ten Million Bicycles

THE FIRST BICYCLE, giraffe-high with its fifty-one-inch front wheel, was something less than universally popular. Essentially, it was a vehicle for the adventurous only, and since there is nothing so heady as adventure, the minority who bestrode these monsters did it with a fine disdain of risks. Intrepid riders of the eighteen-eighties gave the bicycle a rolling start, vaulted into the saddle, and were perilously off in a cloud of dust. The less agile and less heroic majority, however, awaited the coming of a safer and more tractable vehicle, and they finally got it in the safety bicycle.

It had two wheels of equal size; it was easy to ride and simple to steer; soon it was equipped with chain gearings and pneumatic tires; and its popular success was spectacular. "Riding Schools" sprang up all over the country to become immediately crowded with students anxious to learn the novel and thrilling sport of cycling. Illinois and Michigan, dazed by the popularity of the bicycle and thinking perhaps of worse things to come, hastily passed laws to "govern unusual modes of transportation." . . .

Children rode and women rode and men rode. The sound of their bicycle bells was heard throughout the land by day. By night, their oil lanterns were as myriads of fireflies. At the turn of the century Americans owned ten million bicycles.

Bicycling took the form that the automobile was later to take in the early stages of its development—racing and touring. Bicycle racing, as the most popular sport of the times, won over American youth to the vehicle. Touring appealed to the middle-aged who were longer on endurance than on speed, and thus the bicycle attracted numerous devotees from both groups. Manufacturers, quick to grasp the opportunities of the occasion, sent out racing teams who competed with one another on an almost nation-wide circuit. Bicycle racing became as popular as latter-day football games; huge crowds turned out for the meets, and star riders became nationally famous figures.

Touring was the complement of racing in the development of the bicycle, and if the racers had their circuits around which they swung, the tourists had their Century Road Club of America. It sold (for seventy-five cents) a gold badge of membership to which could be attached a quarter-inch gold bar for each hundred miles ridden on the road in eighteen hours. Every additional "century" merited another bar to attach to the preceding one, so that the hardy, diligent tourist went about with festoons of bars attached to his sweater, while the giants among them—those who could do two hundred miles on the road within eighteen hours—wore a double-century bar twice the size of the standard one.—From "Combustion on Wheels—An Informal History of the Automobile Age," by David L. Cohn. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1944.)

Directions for Experiment

Arriving moonlight draws alignment-mark
On window-frame and further wall, and yet
Across room's intervening width of dark
In secrecy its latent rays are set.
Note both these moonlit points; from them compute
Location where light's unseen bridge is spanned
Through unaccepting space, and there refute
The dark with your outstretched accepting hand.

Reach back and forth; let light or dark enfold
Your touch. Let instant glow and instant loss
Define this dark as powerless to hold,
Withhold, reflect, obstruct; and then across
This void, each motion of your hand shall write
The swift availability of light.

BENJAMIN STURGIS PRAY

We Arrive at Kairouan

WITH NINE MINUTES left us we tumbled into a lopsided victoria and simply tore to the station, and as the train pulled out the last of our bags was thrown through the window. . . .

There was plenty of room on the benches, but most of the passengers preferred the aisle. . . . The occupants of the benches were, for the most part, types less distinctive and striking. Their brilliant-colored robes opened upon embroidered vests, their headgear was the fez or the turban, and most of them affected Paris Garters and Continental shoes. A time was to come when I would be able to tell by the tassel of a man's fez or the coils of his turban his city as well as his trade or profession; now, however, it was evident only that our bench companions were town Arabs, from which we concluded that the others must be Bedouins.

For quite a while we followed the shore line, making prodigious stops at villages constituted, so far as we could see, of names made up entirely of consonants and of white blocklike stations. Camels in caravan, camels yoked to plows, camels pasturing or turning ancient water wheels, cactus hedges, olive trees, vineyards, orange orchards, and almond groves. . . . After we left the sea we journeyed for hours over a vast plateau, featureless save for cactus and stubble, and enlivened only occasionally by a flock of earth-colored sheep or a cluster of black tents. . . .

Just before the train pulls into Kairouan you are given a flash of it—a momentary glimpse of a dead-white city within battlemented ramparts. My heart was pounding as we approached the station. . . .

The French quarter was negligible—pseudo-Moorish buildings on broad streets lined with stuffy palms and eucalyptus trees. Beyond the crenelated walls was the real Kairouan. A gate like a massive keyhole admitted us to the main street. It was broad at first and shaded by pepper trees, the deep fringe of which hung so low that camels in passing bit off garlands to munch along the way. On either side the mysterious life of the shops and coffee-houses flowed on, as ignorant of us as if we had walked invisible. We mingled with the traffic and, like chips in a stream, were carried along we knew not where. Donkey drivers cleared their way with incessant *Burra! Burra! Burra!* From around a curve, or suddenly from behind, a camel loomed upon us, loping along with an inexorable tread that stepped aside for neither man nor beast; a pack of shaggy goats scampered bleating and bolting in and out of doorways, to the frenzy of the goatherd. Majestic Arabs swept by, conversing with ringing voices and wide gestures; uncouth bundles of black or white drapery—veiled women, as we lived—brushed us, their bright slippers clip-clopping on the cobbles. —From "I Know Tunisia," by DAHRIS MARTIN. (New York: Ives Washburn. 1943.)

How to Listen to an Orchestra

THE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA IS, without doubt, the most interesting combination of instruments composers have yet evolved. It is equally fascinating from the listener's standpoint, for it contains within itself all instrumental combinations, of an endless variety.

In listening to the orchestra, it is wise to keep well in mind the four principal sections and their relative importance. . . . Don't concentrate on the string section alone, just because they are seated up front nearest you. Try to free yourself of bad orchestral listening habits. The main thing you can do in listening to the orchestra, aside from enjoying the sheer beauty of the sound itself, is to extricate the principal melodic material from its surrounding and supporting elements. The melodic line generally passes from one section to another or from one instrument to another, and you must always be mentally alert if you expect to be able to follow its peregrinations. The composer helps by careful balancing of his instrumental sonorities; the conductor helps by realizing those balances, adjusting individual conditions to the composer's intention. But none can be of any help if you are not prepared to disengage the melodic material from its accompanying web of sound.

The conductor, if rightly looked at, may be of some help in this. He generally will be found giving his primary attention to the instruments who have the main melody. If you watch what he is doing, you will be able to tell, without previous knowledge of a piece, where the center of your interest should be. It goes without saying that a good conductor will confine himself to necessary gestures; otherwise he can be most distracting.—Reprinted by permission from "What to Listen for in Music," by AARON COPLAND, copyright 1939 by Whittlesey House, a division of the McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.

"By the right way"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE one hundred and seventh Psalm there is a comforting picture. The "redeemed of the Lord" were wandering aimlessly in the wilderness of doubt and loneliness. "They found no city to dwell in," but the Lord "gathered them" and "he delivered them out of their distresses. And he led them forth by the right way, that they might go to a city of habitation."

Not only were they led out of the wilderness, but they were led "by the right way." Perhaps many sincere and earnest thinkers feel that their emergence into a more harmonious consciousness of being will eventually come about, but many have mapped their own paths and usually found them to be the wrong way. Only trust in a divine power can furnish the assurance of right guidance.

What is the "wilderness" from which mankind needs release? What could it be but false beliefs about God, man, life, death, business, health? Upon all these mankind still needs enlightenment. Only false belief keeps one in the wilderness, and the time spent therein depends entirely on one's willingness to awake and change one's thinking.

The method of this awakening was made practical to mankind when Mary Baker Eddy discovered the divine Science which bases all the words and works of Christ Jesus, and founded Christian Science. This Science makes clear the difference between false belief and reality. It teaches the right way out of the desolate places of wrong thinking, an understanding of good alone as reality and everything unlike good as illusion. This revelation enabled Mrs. Eddy to heal herself and others, to establish the rule and explain the law of healing. Her great love for mankind has led millions out of the wilderness of materiality into joy, health, security, and understanding. "By their fruits ye shall know them," said the Master (Matthew 7:20).

* * *

One whose early training was received in a medical college and hospital saw the power of God made manifest through Christian Science at a time when a loved one was in need of more than medicine had to offer. Convinced on this occasion that Christian Science heals, she relinquished somewhat her belief in matter, and her thought turned hopefully to this Science for enlightenment. Step by step she learned to lift her consciousness above the evidence before her material eyes to the evidence of spiritual sense. Moments of fear, rebellion, and heartache many times brought temptations to waver, but always the proof of divine power was so clearly defined that doubt could not long remain.

Each seeker for Truth is looking for the "city of habitation," his spiritual home, his secure dwelling place. Christian Science offers a clear-cut path. On this path are no detours into bypaths of fear, doubt, or discouragement. Neither will short cuts be found to expedite his journey. Mrs. Eddy deals summarily with promises of quicker and more pleasant routes on page 326 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she writes: "Jesus said, 'He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also.' He, who would reach the source and find the divine remedy for every ill, must not try to climb the hill of Science by some other road." Where this Science finds an individual, there is his point of departure on the upward path. Whatever is needful to him as the next step will appear and prove for him a steppingstone. Radical standing for Truth, confident reliance on divine Mind for intelligent guidance, persistent claiming of present joy, ability, health, holiness, even in the face of their lying opposite, will bring into one's experience confidence, courage, poise, and healing.

* * *

Emergence from the darkness of material thinking into the light of spiritual understanding in Christian Science comes to each one in an individual manner. It may not appear to him as it appeared to his friends, or be in accord with any preconceived ideas of his own. Neither may it be along the line of another's plans for his emergence. When one is mentally ready to abandon his false beliefs and to turn to divine intelligence for guidance, he will bring into his present experience unquestionable proof that he has found the right way. One is led, not propelled, into the kingdom, and it is one's joyous privilege to find his own way.

"As the children of Israel were guided triumphantly through the Red Sea," Mrs. Eddy assures us in Science and Health (p. 566), "the dark ebbing and flowing tides of human fear,—as they were led through the wilderness, walking wearily through the great desert of human hopes, and anticipating the promised joy,—so shall the spiritual idea guide all right desires in their passage from sense to Soul, from a material sense of existence to the spiritual, up to the glory prepared for them who love God." These comforting words remind us that inevitably will those "who love God" reach the goal of Spirit, for Love leads "by the right way . . . to a city of habitation," Love's eternal dwelling place.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Par le droit chemin"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE PSAUME cent sept contient un récit fort encourageant. Les "rachetés de l'Éternel" erraient jadis dans le désert du doute et de la solitude. "Ils ne trouvaient point de ville habitable;" mais l'Éternel les "a rassemblés, ... il les a délivrés de leurs angoisses. Il les a conduits par le droit chemin, pour arriver à une ville habitable."

Ainsi non seulement ils sortirent du désert, mais ils furent conduits "par le droit chemin." Sans doute maints penseurs zélés et sincères croient que tôt ou tard ils parviendront à une conscience de l'être plus harmonieuse; mais beaucoup avaient tracé leur propre itinéraire et se sont ensuite aperçus que c'était le mauvais chemin. A moins de mettre sa confiance dans le pouvoir de Dieu, l'on n'est jamais sûr d'être bien conduit.

Qu'est-ce que le "désert" dont le genre humain doit être affranchi? Qu'est-ce sinon les fausses croyances touchant Dieu, l'homme, la vie, la mort, le travail, la santé? Dans tous ces domaines, le besoin de lumière se fait encore sentir. Seules les fausses croyances nous retiennent au désert; si nous sommes prêts à nous éveiller, à penser différemment, nous pourrons en sortir sans délai.

La marche à suivre dans ce cas fut mise à la portée du genre humain lorsque Mary Baker Eddy découvrit la Science divine sur laquelle reposent les paroles et les œuvres du Christ Jésus, et fonda la Science Chrétienne. Cette Science établit une distinction bien nette entre la fausse croyance et la réalité. Elle montre le bon chemin qui permet de quitter les lieux arides du faux penser; elle fait comprendre que le bien seul est réel, que tout ce qui s'y oppose est illusoire. Grâce à cette révélation, Mrs. Eddy recouvra la santé, put guérir son prochain, établir les règles de la guérison, en expliquer la loi. Son grand amour pour l'humanité a secouru des millions de personnes, qui purent laisser derrière elles le désert du matérialisme pour trouver la joie, la santé, la sécurité, la compréhension. "Vous les reconnaîtrez à leurs fruits," déclara le Maître (Matthieu 7:20).

* * *

Après avoir étudié la médecine et fait son stage dans un hôpital, une jeune femme vit se manifester par la Science Chrétienne le pouvoir de Dieu, alors que les soins médicaux s'avéraient impuissants pour sauver une personne qui lui était chère. Convaincue que la Science Chrétienne guérit, elle abandonna dans une certaine mesure la croyance à la matière; pleine d'espoir, elle se tourna vers cette Science pour être éclairée. Pas à pas, elle apprit à s'élever plus haut que les indices perçus par la vue matérielle, à s'en rapporter au témoignage des sens spirituels. Quelquefois elle fut tentée de fléchir parce que la crainte, la rébellion, le chagrin l'assaillaient; mais elle obtint toujours une preuve si nette du pouvoir divin que les doutes ne furent plus possibles.

Quiconque désire la Vérité cherche la "ville habitable," le home spirituel, la demeure où règne une sécurité complète. La Science Chrétienne nous offre une voie clairement tracée, ignorant les détours qui conduiraient dans les régions de la crainte, du doute, du découragement. On n'y trouve pas non plus de raccourcis capables d'abréger le chemin. A la page 326 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mrs. Eddy fait prompte justice des promesses concernant une voie plus rapide ou plus agréable; voici le passage en question: "Jésus dit: 'Celui qui croit en moi fera aussi les œuvres que je fais.' Celui qui voudrait arriver à la source et trouver le divin remède pour tous les maux, ne devrait point essayer de gravir la colline de la Science par un autre chemin." Pour suivre la route ascendante, chacun doit partir du point où il était quand cette Science l'a trouvé. A mesure qu'il avance, il aura l'appui dont il a besoin, toute épreuve sera pour lui comme un marchepied. S'il se rallie sans réserve à la Vérité, compte sur l'Entendement divin pour être guidé d'une manière intelligente, revendique avec persistance, malgré des apparences contraires, la joie, les aptitudes, la santé, la sainteté toujours présentes, il verra se manifester dans sa carrière la confiance, le courage, l'équilibre mental et la guérison.

* * *

Quitter les ténèbres du penser matériel pour parvenir à la lumière de la compréhension spirituelle en Science Chrétienne, c'est une chose individuelle dont les modalités varient. Pour tel disciple, cette libération paraîtra tout autre que pour ses amis; elle sera même peut-être en désaccord avec ses anciennes idées. Dans certains cas, elle différera beaucoup des plans qu'une autre personne avait faits pour lui. Lorsqu'on est mentalement prêt à renoncer aux fausses croyances, à se laisser guider par l'intelligence divine, on a, même sur le plan humain, des preuves incontestables indiquant qu'on suit la bonne voie. L'on est conduit, non pas poussé, jusque dans le royaume céleste; trouver le meilleur sentier pour y parvenir, le suivre selon ses aptitudes, c'est un privilège offert à chacun.

Dans *Science et Santé* (p. 566), Mrs. Eddy nous donne cette assurance: "De même que les enfants d'Israël furent guidés triomphalement à travers la mer Rouge, sombre flux et reflux de la crainte humaine, — de même qu'ils furent conduits à travers le désert, traversant péniblement cette grande solitude des espérances humaines, dans l'attente de la joie promise, — ainsi l'idée spirituelle guidera tous les désirs légitimes dans leur passage du sens à l'Ame, du sens matériel de l'existence au sens spirituel, jusqu'à la gloire préparée pour ceux qui aiment Dieu." Ce sont là des paroles réconfortantes; elles nous rappellent qu'inévitablement "ceux qui aiment Dieu" parviendront au but de l'Esprit; en effet, l'Amour les conduit "par le droit chemin... à une ville habitable"—à l'éternelle demeure de l'Amour.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Sun on Winter Water

Light thrust through darkness until eyes must close,
White fire struck from gray metal so the flame
Of its cold loveliness scar wood and bone.
This fleeting time is beauty set alone
Between dark barrenness before it came
And greater emptiness when once it goes.

—GILEAN DOUGLAS, in *Trails*

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Am Crystal Sugar	7	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
Am Distil	2	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Am European ¾e	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Am & F P 2 pf	80	21¾	20½	21¾	+ ⅞
Am Hawaii SS 3	1	57½	57½	57½	+ ⅝
Am Hide & Leath	10	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Am Home P 2.40a	4	71¾	71	71¾	+ ⅝
Am Internat .40e	21	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Locomo 1.30e	32	25¾	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	32	23⅞	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Am M & Met 1	2	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅛
Am Metal 1¼e	*3	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
Am NewsCol.80 †	50	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	23	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	8	56⅜	56	56	— ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	8	49⅛	49	49	— ¼
Am Rad&StS .40	13	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
Am Rad&SS pf7 †	80	178	178	178	+3
Am R Mill .80	15	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
Am RM pf 4½ †	310	77	76⅞	76⅞	— ⅛
Am Safe Raz 1¼e	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Am Seating	2	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ¼
Am Sh Bldg 3e	†1010	37¼	36½	37	+ ¼
Am Smelt & R 2a	7	40⅛	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
Am Snuff 2.40	4	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
Am Snuff of 6 †	50	150	150	150	+1
Am Stl Fdrs 2	7	28	27⅝	28	+ ½
Am Stores 1	3	17	17	17	
Am Sug Ref 2e	13	52⅜	52¼	52⅜	+ ¾
Am Tel & Tel 9	12	166⅜	166⅛	166½	— ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	8	67¼	66⅞	67¼	+1¼
Am Tob B 3a	8	67¾	67¼	67½	+ ½
Am Tob pf 6 †	4	144¾	144¾	144¾	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½e	32	13⅞	13½	13½	+ ¼
Am Viscose 2	8	47⅝	47	47	+ ⅜
Am Wat Wks	37	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
Am Woolen	18	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 12k	3	96	95¾	96	+1
Am Zinc L & S	9	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	+ ⅛
Am Zinc pr pf 5k	3	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ¾
Anaconda C 2½e	33	27¾	27⅜	27⅞	
Anac W & C 1 †	120	36½	36	36½	+ ⅛
Archer-H-D .45e	5	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M 2½e	1	52⅜	52⅜	52½	— ⅛
Armour pr pf 6k	3	107⅛	106	107⅛	+1½
Armour & Co pf †	80	112½	112½	112½	
Armour & Co	122	6½	6⅜	6½	
Armstrong C 1¼e	5	45	44¾	45	+ ¾
Arnold Const ½	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Artloom Corp .40	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Goods 1	11	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Atch T & S F 6	33	76⅜	75½	76⅜	+ ⅝
Atch T & S pf 5	4	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜	+ ⅜
Atl Coast Line 3e	29	48	47	47¼	+ ¼
Atl G&W Indies3e	1	33	33	33	— ¼
Atl G&W In pf5e	2	76	75	75	
Atl Refining 1¾e	8	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp 1½e	14	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	
Atlas Pow 1¼e †	50	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	60	118	118	118	
Aust Nichols	3	11⅛	11	11	
AustN pfA5½k †	50	75½	75	75	— ½
Auto Car Co	7	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Aviation Corp .20e	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Baldwin Loco ctf1½e	40	25¾	25½	25½	
Balt & Ohio	79	10	9⅞	10	
Balt & Ohio pf	20	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
Bangor & A	11	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
Ban & A pf7½k †	10	66	66	66	
Barber Asph ½e	19	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	
Barnsdall Oil .60e	14	16⅜	16	16⅛	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 4	6	18½	18⅜	18½	
Bayuk Cigars1½e	2	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	
Beech Aire 1e	12	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
Belding Hem .80	1	11⅞	11½	11½	
Bell Aire 1e	5	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3	12	48½	48	48½	+ ⅝
Ben Ind Ln 1.35e	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅜
Ben I L pr pf 2½	1	5.½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
Best & Co 1.60a	9	39½	39½	39½	
Best Foods 1e	10	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅜
Beth Steel 6	38	64⅞	64¼	64⅝	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	1	129¾	129¾	129¾	+ ¼
Bigelow-Sanf 2	2	48½	48⅛	48½	+ ½
Black&Deck 1.60a	3	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
Blaw-Knox .70e	46	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Bliss&Laugh ¾e	13	21½	20⅞	21½	+ ¾
Bloom'dale .90e †	150	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane 2e	14	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ½
Bohn Al & Br 3	4	49	48¾	49	+ ⅞
Borden Co 1.70e	2	34½	24¾	34¼	+ ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	40¼	40	40	
Boston & Maine	5	6	6	6	
Braniff Airw .60	38	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
Bridgeport Br .90e	5	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	14	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅜
Briggs & Strat	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅜
Bklyn Un Gas ½e	12	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ¼
Brown Shoe 2	1	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
Brunswick-Balke 1	1	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	
Bucyrus-Erie .70e	22	17⅞	15¾	15¾	
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	10	128	128	128	—1
Budd Mfg	40	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
Buff Niag Rhe .50	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Bullard Co	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
Burlington Mills2.10e	11	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	26	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Bush Term 1¼e	64	8	7⅞	7⅞	
BushTB pf 3½pk †	60	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
Butler Bros .60	54	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	3	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
Butte C & Z 1¼e	13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Byers AM Co ½e	31	16⅜	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Byers AM pf 7 †	40	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
ByronJackson 1¼e	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	12	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	3	1	1	1	
Calum & Hec .80	8	6⅝	6½	6½	
Campbell Wy 1¼e	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
Can Dry G Ale 1	12	30⅜	30¼	30¼	+1⅛
Can South Ry 3 †	1	46½	46½	46½	— ½
Canad Pacific 1e	52	11¾	11	11⅜	+ ¼
Cannon Mills 2	50	50	50	50	+1
Capital Adm A	7	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3 †	50	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ¼
Carpenter Stl 2½e	1	32	32	32	+ ¼
Carrier Corp	6	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
Carrier Corp pf2¼	4	62¼	62	62¼	+ ¼
Case (JI) Co 1¾e	3	73⅜	37	73¼	
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp ½a	8	27⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅝
Celotex Corp ½a	14	14⅜	14	14	
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	10	18¼	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½a	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
Cent Foundry	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Cent IllLtpf4½ †	30	111¾	111½	111¾	+ ¼
Cent R R N J	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Cent Violeta S 3e	16	28	27⅜	27⅞	+ ½
Cerro de Pas 3	13	22½	32½	32⅜	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	34	7¼	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
Certain-teed pf †	340	131½	131½	131½	+ ½
Chain Belt 1	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Ches Corp Va .80	3	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio 3a	15	50⅜	49⅞	49⅞	— ¼
Chi & E III	9	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	
Chi & E III A 2e	26	16¾	16	16	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	16	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	10	24¾	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
Chi & N W 5e	33	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Chi & NWpf .20e	27	50¾	50¼	50⅝	+ ¼
Chi Pneu Tool 2	8	20¾	20¼	20⅜	+ ¼
Chi Yellow Cab 1	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 3	20	92⅝	92⅜	92½	+ ½
City I&F 1.20	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
City Invest pf	30	96½	96	96	Dec 8
City Stores ½a	5	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Clark Equip 3	1	48½	8	48½	+1
Clev Graph Br 2	2	41¾	41⅝	41¾	+ ⅛
Clev Elec Ill 1.60	31	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅛
Climax Molyb1.20a	10	35	34½	35	+ ¼
Cluett Peabody 2	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ½
Colgate-Pim ½aa	12	30½	30¼	30½	+ ¼
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	60	107	106⅞	107	+1½
Col Fuel & Iron 1	15	22⅞	22½	22½	
Col & South	†980	27½	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
Col&South 1pf	†670	27	25½	26	— ¼
Col & South2pf	†830	24¼	22½	23	— ¼
Col B'cast A1.80e	1	34	34	34	— ½
Col&Sou 4s 36	60	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	20	92	92	92	+3
Colum Pict ½e	5	23	23	23	
Coml Invest Tr 2	4	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
Coml Solv ¾e	13	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
Comwlth Ed 1.40	12	28⅜	28¼	28¼	
Comwlth&South	48	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 3½k	5	94	92⅝	93¾	+ ¼
Conde Nast 1e	4	24½	24	24½	+1
ConsolEumNairnla	2	25½	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 2a	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Cons Copper .10e	20	3¾	3½	3⅝	
Cons Edison 1.60	46	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	2	107½	107½	107½	
Con Film pf 1k	14	30¼	30	30	
Cons Laund .85e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	9	31	30¾	30⅞	
Cons RR Cuba pf	7	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 2	10	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	4	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	2	18¾	18¼	18¾	— ⅛
Consol Coal pf2½	2	52	52	52	
Cop'weldSLpf2½†	10	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	180	56½	56	56½	+ ⅞
Corr Prod 2.60	6	60¼	60	60¼	+ ⅝
Cornell-D E .80	39	21¾	20⅞	21¾	+ ¾
Coty Inc .30e	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Crane Co 1a	21	27⅛	26¾	27	+ ¼
Crane Co pf 5 †	10	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	
Crosley Corp 1	6	29⅞	29¾	29¾	+ ½
Crown Cork & S 1	6	39	38⅝	39	+ ¾
Crown Zeller 1	10	21¼	21	21	
Crown Zel pf 5 †	20	104⅝	104⅝	104¾	+ ⅞
Crucible Steel 3e	12	34⅞	34½	34¾	+ ¼
Crucible Stl pf 5	5	89	89	89	+1½
Cuba R R pf	†310	28⅛	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Cuban-A Sug 1e	2	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
Cudahy Pack .30e	9	27½	27	27½	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	84	10⅛	9⅞	10	
Curtis Pub pf5g	†100	132½	131½	131½	—1
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	5	58⅜	58	58	
Curtiss-Wright ¾ae	46	5¾	5¾	5⅝	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	6	18	17⅞	17⅞	
Cutler Ham 1¼e	4	25⅞	24¾	25¾	+ ¼
DavisonChem 1¼e	23	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ½
DeccaRecords1.20a	7	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅞
Deere & Co 2e	6	42	41¾	42	+ ⅞
Deisel-W-G 1⅞e	2	23¾	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	19	34¾	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅝
Del Lack & West	83	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	4	2.⅛	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
Devoe&RayA 1a †	60	40	39¾	40	+1
Diam T Motor 1a	2	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	11	35½	35⅜	35⅜	
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	105	105	105	+ ⅞
Doehler Die Cas 2e	3	46½	46	46½	+ ⅛
Dome Mines 1.20h	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	4	68¼	68	68¾	+ ¼
Dow Chem 3	3	123½	121¾	123½	+ ½
Dow Chem pf 4	1	112	112	112	
Dresser Indust 2e	18	54¾	53½	53½	—1
Dunhill Int	10	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
duPont deN 5¼e	5	156¾	156	156½	+1¾
Duq Lt 1pf 5 †	80	114	114	114	+ ¼
Eagle Pich Ld .60	31	13¾	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
Eastern Air L	13	28⅝	8½	28⅝	— ⅛
East S Stl .20e	5	23¾	23	23	—1
Eastman Kodak 5	7	171½	171	171½	+1
Eaton Mfg 3	2	50	50	50	+ ¼
Edis Bros St .80a	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
El Auto-Lite 2	2	45	45	45	+ ⅛
Elec Boat 1½e	25	14¼	14	14⅛	
El Power & Lt	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	98	98	98	+ ¾
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	6	104	104	104	+ ¼
El Storage Bat 2	2	44¼	44⅛	44¼	+ ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
EmersonElMig.55e	25	20¼	19⅞	20	
Eng Pub Service	49	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	10	101¼	101¼	101¼	
EPS$5½pf5½ †	20	103	102¾	103	Dec 8
Equit Off Bldg	10	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
Erie R R 1	39	13	12⅞	13	
Erie R R ct 1	201	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	1	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
EurekaVCleaner½a	6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Evans Products ½	14	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	10	46½	46	46	— ½
Fairbanks Morse1a	18	42¼	41¾	42¼	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar 2	2	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	22	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	10	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
FedMng&Sm 3½e	2	24	24	24	
Fed Mot Tr .40a	6	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Federat D Sts1½	2	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
Ferro Enam 1	*2	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
FirestoneT&R 2e	4	56	55⅞	56	+ ¼
First Nat Strs2½a	6	43	42½	42½	— ¼
Flintkote .90e	4	23	22⅞	23	
Florence Stove 2	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
Follansbee Stl	4	7	7	8	+ ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf †	200	47¾	47	47¾	+ ¼
Food Mach 1¼e	1	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
Foster Wheel 1a	9	28	27⅞	8	+ ⅛
FostWhpf 1½ †	1	25	25	25	— ½
FranciscoSugar½e	4	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	3	32	32	32	+ ¼
Fruehauf T 1.60	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅞
Gabriel ¼ae	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30e	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Gamewell Co 3 †	40	49¼	49	49¼	— ½
Gardner Denver 1	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½aa	3	22¾	22½	22½	
Gen Am Inv 1g	36	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .60	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Gen Bronze .80e	13	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
Gen Cable	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Gen Cable A	7	19	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cigar 1a	3	28	28	28	
Gen Elec 1.40	41	39½	39	39⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Foods I.60	5	41¾	41	41	
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	30	110¼	110¼	110¼	
Gen G & El A	9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Gen Motors 3	37	54⅝	54¼	54¼	
Gen Prec Eq 1	9	22⅜	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30e	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Gen Pub Service	3	2	1⅞	2	
Gen Ry Sig 1¾e	3	73¾	73¼	73¾	+ ¼
Gen Real&Util new	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Gen Refract 1.10e	9	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe 1	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Gen S Cst pf 6k †	230	106	105	106	+1
Gen Tel 1.60	3	27	26⅞	27	+ ½
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	7	24¾	24½	24½	
Gen T&R pf4½ †	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
GilletteSafR .80a	7	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .90e	15	22⅞	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	4	104	104	104	+ ¾
Glidden Co .90e	13	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ¼
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	50	172	170	170	
Goodrich BF 2	10	53⅝	53¼	53⅝	+ ⅜
Goodyear T&R 2	18	51	50¾	50¾	
Goodyear T&R pf5	1	111¼	111¼	111½	— ¼
Goth Hosiery ½ae	2	.6	.6	.6	
Graham-Paige Mot	59	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Granby Con M 30e	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Grand Union ¾ae	1	18	18	18	
Granite C S .175e	5	14½	14½	14½	
Gt No I O ct 1½e	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Gt North Ry pf 2e	113	44⅞	44¼	44½	
Gt West Sug 1.80e	4	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
Greyhound C 1.40a	7	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
Greer H L 2a	11	53	53	53	
Grum AircEn 1½e	8	28⅜	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	6	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	7	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½e	6	62	61½	61½	— ¼
Gulf Oil 1a	22	47⅜	47¼	47½	+ ¼
Hack W pfA13¾ †	20	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅜
Hall W F Print 1a	1	20	20	20	— ¼
Hamil Watch ¾e	7	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛

Average Price of 60 Stocks

By the Associated Press

Today	57.0	Prev. day	56.5
Month ago	55.6	Year ago	49.1
1944 high	57.0	1944 low	49.5

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	1,682,940
1944 volume to date	240,470,730
1943 volume to date	264,528,505

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Harb-Walker 1	21	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Hat Cor Am A ½e	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Hayes Indust ¾e	25	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	13	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
HazelAtlasGl5	†130	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ¾
Hecht Co 1.20	120	21	20⅞	20⅞	
Helme GW pf 7 †	10	169¾	169¾	169¾	— ¼
Hercules Motor 1	3	24½	24	24	— ½
Holly Sugar 1	2	18½	18½	18½	
Homestake Min	7	43½	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
Houd Hers B 1	7	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
HoustonL&P 3.60	5	67⅜	67	67⅜	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	23	12⅞	12⅛	12¼	
Hudson & Man	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Hudson Motor .40	79	15⅜	14¾	15⅛	+ ½
Hupp Motor	1	4	4	4	
Idaho Pow 1.60	4	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	128	20½	20⅛	20¼	+ ¼
Ill CentralLL 4 †	60	5½	5¼	5	
Ill Cent pf	6	50½	49½	49⅝	
IndplsPw&Lt 1.20	2	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon 2	6	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+ ½
Inland Steel 4½e	3	83	82¼	83	+ ¼
Inspiration CCop 1	26	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
Intercon Rubber 1g	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Interlakelron .35e	23	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Int BusMachine8a	1	184½	184½	184½	
Int Harvest2.60a	10	80¾	80	80¾	+ ¼
Int Harvester pf7†	130	180¼	180	180¼	
Int Hydro-Elec A	25

Cities Through U. S. Adopt Vital Management Measures

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sons for this about-face. For one thing, says Clarence E. Ridley, Executive Director of the Association in Chicago, the war's end is much closer than a year ago. More people are thinking definitely about the jobs needed for millions of demobilized veterans. Indeed this demobilization has already begun, with over 1,000,000 already released from the armed services.

For another thing, many are well aware of increasing shabbiness in towns and cities, where the needs of pavements, public buildings, and other projects, have been set aside in the interest of the more important business of winning the war. Much of the public works planned by local governments represent these "deferred improvements," Mr. Ridley says.

Many Bond Issues

Cincinnati, Houston, Baltimore, San Francisco, Akron, Tacoma, and Long Beach, Calif., are among the larger cities voting bond issues, with the Cincinnati and Houston issues the largest. Some of the larger issues approved:

$41,000,000 — Cincinnati and Hamilton County, school district, postwar projects.

$33,750,000—Houston, postwar projects and school district construction.

$19,300,000—Baltimore, public improvements.

$13,360,000—San Francisco city and county, sewer bonds, juvenile home.

$17,000,000 — Harris County, Texas, roads, courthouse, flood control.

$5,980,000—Akron, Ohio, school district construction.

$5,500,000—Tacoma, street and sewer improvements.

$4,550,000—Long Beach, storm bridges and storm drains.

$3,000,000 — Chicago, electric street lighting system.

$2,000,000—Roanoke, Va., further developments of water supply system.

$1,800,000 — Rochester, Minn., school district building.

$1,000,000—Palm Beach, port improvements.

Few Rejected

Of the 30 or more major bond issues up for approval, only three or four were rejected, according to the association and to the Bond Buyer; one of these was a $3,000,000 Baltimore street bond issue turned down by the same voters who approved bond authorizations totaling $19,300,000 for other purposes. Another was a proposed $7,000,000 issue to build a Wayne County-Detroit city-county building.

Results of the balloting on bond issues, which indicate a trend toward public approval of borrowing proposals, are encouraging to city officials all over the country who are preparing postwar planning programs based on the issuance of bonds, the association said.

The purpose of the Kansas City charter amendment, approved 3 to 1, is to encourage the City Council authority to provide for the clearance and redevelopment of blighted, substandard or insanitary areas and to condemn property for such purposes. The city may own, sell or otherwise dispose of such property under the amendment.

Kansas City voters also provided that whenever the city has acquired private property for public use other than parks and boulevards, the Council may use the property for other public purposes or dispose of it if the Council finds the property is not suited for the original purpose. The Missouri City also voted to annex three square miles of territory with a population of 5,000.

Variety of Proposals

A variety of proposals were considered by California cities. Burbank rejected a proposal to transfer funds from the utility department for other capital outlays; Long Beach amended its charter to increase from $800 to $1,500 the amount purchasable by the City Manager without advertising for bids, repealed fire and police pension systems, and turned down a proposal for payment of pensions.

Four municipalities approved and two rejected proposals to adopt the city-manager plan; the adopting communities were Midland and Berkley, Mich., and Marshfield—which at the same time changed its name of Coos Bay—and Milwaukie, Ore. Rejecting the city-manager proposals were Montgomery County, Md., and River Rouge, Mich. Ashtabula, Ohio, meantime, voted to retain the plan, under which the city has been operating since 1916.

Oregon voters, meanwhile, approved a State constitutional amendment permitting counties to adopt the manager plan.

Four California cities and three counties voted to participate in the State employees' retirement system; the cities were Bell, Burbank, Huntington Park, and Inglewood, the counties were Contra Costa, Orange, and Tulare. Glendale voters rejected such a proposal, however.

Civil Service Adopted

Marysville and Contra Costa adopted civil service for their employees Nov. 7, while San Francisco amended its police-pension plan to reduce mandatory retirement age from 70 to 65 years, with optional retirement after 30 years' service or 25 years' service at 55 years.

Kansas City, Mo., amended its charter to provide that wounded or disabled veterans of any war have a right to an additional five-point advantage in grade after qualifying for city employment; the five points will be in addition to the five points already given to honorably discharged war veterans at the present time.

The new method also requires that the appointing authority in all cases other than promotion shall appoint a war veteran if the name of the veteran is among the top five on the eligible list.

Pension or retirement plans for city employees were adopted by four Michigan cities — Owosso, Manistee, Monroe, and Birmingham—while Dearborn voters rejected five proposed charter amendments which would have increased councilmen's salaries from $2,000 to $3,500 a year; increased salaries of the City Clerk and City Treasurer; placed fire and police chiefs under civil service; provided pay for members of the City Civil Service Commission, and made the city's primary election coincide with Detroit's

However, Kansas City, Mo., by charter amendment, increased salaries of city councilmen from $2,400 to $3,600 a year, and permitted members of the Council to be absent from two meetings a year without forfeiture of salary. If absent more than two meetings, however, they must forfeit $20 a meeting.

Bond Sales To Individuals Below Quota

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP) — With more than a week remaining in the Sixth War Loan drive, the Treasury has $14,052,000,000 in the vault, $52,000,000 more than the goal.

Huge investments by corporations carried the total figure over the top.

The campaign to sell bonds to individuals is still in full swing, and is far from its goal.

Leaders of the drive have constantly repeated that the real work is on sales to individuals, and more specifically on Series E. bonds.

It has been feared that "success" in the total figure might cause some individual bond buyers to relax. Apparently it is not having that effect, partly because the nation has understood the importance of individual sales.

Bond buying was intensified about Pearl Harbor Day and War Loan headquarters predict, if this vigorous effort is continued, the nation can meet its individual and E Bond quotas.

Individual sales now are $3,021,000,000. The quota is $5,000,000,000. Series E sales are $1,166,000,000. The quota is $2,500,000,000.

Daniel W. Bell, Undersecretary of the Treasury, announced the over-all quota-breaking figure.

He said the war picture has changed since the goal was set. The armed forces need more supplies and ammunition than was expected, he said, and more money must be borrowed from the people.

500 New Coal Mines Are Opened in 1944

NEW YORK (AP)—Faced with unprecedented demands from both industry and home users, the bituminous coal industry has opened more than 500 new coal mines this year with an annual rated output in excess of 35,000,000 tons, the Bituminous Coal Institute reported.

These new mines have been a major factor in the industry's turning out new world record tonnage in the first 11 months of the year, the Institute said.

Of the new mines opened, 52 localed in 17 states are for permament development, about 250 located mostly in Pennsylvania and West Virginia have been developed chiefly to meet war demands and another 200 small mines operated by a few individuals helped swell the over-all total.

Social Security Tax 'Frozen' In Both Houses of Congress

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draws its authority for control over the nation's economy, the Office of Price Administration gets it power to impose rationing, and other wartime emergency measures are permitted.

Better telephone service for farmers was the subject of another bill introduced in the Senate. Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama dropped in his colleagues' lap the proposal for creating of a rural telephone administration with the goal of one good telephone for every farmer. There are a million less farm telephones since 1920, the Alabamian reported. The trouble is small telephone companies haven't the funds to install wires and phones. Therefore Senator Hill suggests than an RTA backed with a $50,000,000 appropriation make loans for such purpose.

Department Nominations

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee busily concerned itself with preparing to publicly quizz the President's nominations for top State Department posts. Added to the nominees, which include Joseph C. Grew named as Undersectary and W. L. Clayton, Archibald MacLeish and Nelson Rockefeller to be Assistant Secretaries, were two new names offered yesterday by the President for two new Assistant Secretaryships, James C. Dunn and Brig. Gen. Julius C. Holmes. Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., scheduled to appear first before the Committee, is prepared to explain reasons for the selection of these individuals.

Some Senators are concerned lest the hearings to be conducted in the large Senate caucus room seating about 500, be turned into a circus performance.

While there was little disposition to hold closed hearings as at first suggested by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman, the hope is that the Committee will speed the examinations so that the sweeping reorganization of personnel going on in the State Department won't be held up too long.

Major interest seems to center in Mr. Clayton and his attitude toward cartel control of trade and production. Asked directly about his position on cartels yesterday, Mr. Clayton said: "I am definitely opposed to cartels. You might say 'Period.'"

Palestine Question

The Committee also took up against the controversial Palestine-for-the-Jews resolution that would have the United States "use its good offices and take appropriate measures" to open the doors of Palestine to free entry by Jews with the object of making Palestine eventually a Jewish commonwealth. It has been considered twice this week but without receiving definite action. White House opposition is reported to be holding it up. It is possible that this country's political and economic relationships with Saudi-Arabia are involved.

On the House side of the Capitol major action centered on approval of legislation to create eight wartime five-star Army and Navy Commanders. Gen. John J. Pershing will continue to hold the highest military title in the nation, "General of the Armies of the United States," but the new ratings would be slipped in between the now full General and full Admiral rank and General Pershing's position.

The bill provides for four appointments each of "General of the Army" and "Admiral of the Fleet" for the war's duration. Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, intimated these higher ranks might become permanent and that also there might be created an "Admiral of the Navies" corresponding to General Pershing's rank.

In Line of Promotion

The men who would get these new five-star ranks are expected to be: for the Army—Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff; Gen. H. H. Arnold, Head of the Air Forces; Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur; for the Navy—Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's Chief of Staff; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the Navy; Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, and Admiral William F. Halsey.

Though under the bill this rank would retain the basic pay of top commanders, $8,000, personal money allowances would be raised from $2,200 to $5,000 a year.

The House also rushed through another bill and sent it to the Senate, this Congress' final appropriation measure, a $399,223,812 catch-all supply bill for miscellaneous agencies. Of the total $286,626,532 is for the Navy.

Lackawanna Merger With Units Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co. have approved plans to merge the New York, Lackawanna & Western Railway Co., Valley Railroad Co., and Lackawanna Railroad Co. of New Jersey into the parent company.

William White, president of Delaware & Lackawanna, told a stockholder in answer to a question that there was little prospect for a dividend on the company's stock for at least five years because the outlook for earnings was difficult to forecast. The company is not now in the excess profits bracket, he said, and repeal of the excess profits tax law would have no effect on earnings in the future.

Over Billion Ounces Silver Used in War Production

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau announced that 1,223,300,000 fine ounces of idle silver has been directed into a variety of war jobs since Pearl Harbor.

Most of it has been leased to war plants. Some has been Lend-leased to foreign countries. Some has been sold.

Most of the "free silver" leased to war plants—903,000,000 ounces, has been fabricated into electrical conductors for aluminum and magnesium plants and other war factories. The Treasury still owns it, and it will be returned.

The 243,700,000 ounces Lend-leased to foreign governments for coinage purposes and other war uses also will be returned after the war.

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Tax 'Freeze' No Real Setback To Social Security Expansion

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Social Security is again in the limelight. If it weren't for the war, it would probably be the nation's leading problem. National attention was focused upon it this week when the House of Representatives voted 262 to 72 to freeze the social-security tax for another year at 2 per cent of which the employer and employee each pays half. The following day the Senate Finance Committee voted to recommend similar action to the Senate, followed suit yesterday by a vote of 47 to 19. While the President is expected to veto, the size of the vote favoring the "freeze" indicates enough strength to pass the legislation over the veto, as was done a year ago.

The chief arguments of the proponents for doubling the tax now are (1) that an increasingly large reserve must be accumulated to meet the rising costs years from now, or that heavier taxes will have to be imposed later or a Federal subsidy authorized to meet obligations; (2) that business and workers can absorb the increase now without hardship because of high employment, possibly better than a year from now or later (3) that it will aid in the fight against inflation.

Fund Now Ample

Advocates of the "freeze" say, however, that the fund is now much larger than was envisioned at the time the law went into effect in 1935, approaching $6,000,000,000, with current income of about $1,400,000,000 equal to seven times present needs; that it would be unethical and unsound to raise social security taxes to be used for war purposes or to curb inflation, thereby setting a precedent for diverting such funds into extraneous channels; that the heavier tax hits small business and white-collar workers who would be in much better position to pay more when war ends and civilian production displaces military items; and finally that there is no immediate need for haste but rather the necessity for weighing the entire security program anew by an impartial commission which will take into consideration the needs of groups now excluded, as well as the prospective and ultimate cost of such an expanded system.

The divergent viewpoints, it would appear, could be readily reconciled as soon as more data had been presented to Congress and some agreement made on protecting those people now outside the Social Security umbrella. Labor is for increasing the tax now, and this is understandable since it will be the beneficiary. But business also is for an expanded security program. The difference lies in the approach. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has voted for larger social aid. It revealed a referendum of its members in October, which called for an extension of social security in a program of 21 points, covering old age, unemployment, sickness, etc. The membership however, voted against socialized medicine.

Present Law Inadequate

It is generally agreed that the present law in inadequate and loosely drawn. For one thing it provides that the reserve shall be adequate when it is three times the highest estimated annual expenditures for the next five years. As the reserve now nears $6 billion, and the highest expected annual outgo is about $700,000,000 it is seen that the fund is eight times requirements, instead of the legal three times. Yet the law provides for a doubling of the tax on Jan. 1, 1945.

Moreover, the 1935 legislation amended in 1939, to include benefits for dependent survivors and to expand the public welfare program, did not apply to agricultural workers, self-employed persons independent professional workers, persons in domestic service and persons employed by nonprofit institutions. All these might total 20,000,000 persons.

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill now before Congress aims to do for the United States what the Beveridge plan hopes to do for Great Britain—a "cradle-to-the-grave" system. It calls for a unified system of unemployment insurance, now administered under state laws, a liberalization of old age and survivors insurance benefits, as, for instance, boosting the maximum family benefit to $120 a month from $95 a month; protection against permanent disability under the old age provision; guarantees of social insurance rights for persons in the armed forces by giving them credits for wage taxes during the period of their military service, and a new provision in the form of medical and hospitalization insurance.

Need to Examine Costs

The foregoing is, of course, but a sketchy picture of the security problem. What is needed in this day of astronomical spending, and disposition to overlook costs, is a closed look at the expense involved. The Tax Foundation has prepared a report which shows that if the Wagner-Dingell bill is enacted, the cost will be $9,000,000,000 by 1960, excluding unemployment benefits. Gerhard Hirschfield, research director for the Insurance Economics Society of America, estimated cost at $14,400,000,000, exclusive of workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation, free school lunches, etc., youth programs and public works. Including these would bring the ultimate cost in his summary to about $20,000,000,000 annually.

There is a strong presumption that people generally have looked mainly at the benefits and not at the cost. If the nation's income holds near the current annual rate of $140,000,000,000, then heavier burdens for social security would certainly seem feasible, provided other taxes are reduced in the meantime. If the unemployment problem, which faced the nation in 1940 and which was put on the bottom of the pile but not solved by the tremendous demands of war, is not adequately met by industry and government after hostilities cease, then we may not be able to afford the Wagner social blueprint.

Work for All Best Answer

The real answer to the demand for security is employment. If work is to be had for all, then people can provide their own security, though not all do. It is depressions that induce the growing demand for greater economic security. Elimination of the severe ups and down of the business cycle would do more than anything else to prevent further encroachment on the part of a powerful central government into the private lives of its citizens.

However, social security is here to stay. Its benefits in an imperfect economy are undeniable. In 1940, some 5,000,000 persons received jobless benefits. In 1941, the old-age payments amounted to $1,046,000,000. The number of persons above 65 now number over 9,000,000 and by 1960 they are estimated to reach 14,800,000, all eligible for social security benefits.

It is still being argued that self-help is best, that people should see to their own future. But the days of rugged individualism are past. There is an element of dependence in the term security. In days of mass production, and mass employment, statistics for compulsory insurance have the better of the argument. It seems necessary, however, for a compromise between the two concepts of personal independence and public financial security. The sturdy virtues will insist on surviving, despite the trend toward a mass solution of the evils of an industrial society.

Reich Diet

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countries will help some, such as in France, but has only made a worse shortage in Belgium, which always imported each year about 1,500,000 tons of grain, 65,000,000 tons of oil, and 25,000,000 tons of meat. After these imports were cut off, Germany found it necessary to send Belgium grain from other areas in order to keep Belgian industry going.

Thus, in contrast to France, liberation for Belgium has had an immediate effect of reducing an inflow—and this loss of supplies must be made up somehow this winter. Military operations within Belgium's boundaries and in nearby areas will provide serious competition for the flow of essential civilian goods. Belgium is anxious to restore its dairy industry and to import edible oils for margarine, and protein feeds for livestock.

Floods Devastated Holland

In the Netherlands and Denmark, the release from German food levies should help the civilian food supply, but Netherlands food ministers say the situation there will be definitely worse next year than this. This curtailment will be due chiefly to flooding of farm land by the retreating Nazis. More than 10 per cent of Holland's flood land had been flooded when reports were last received here; the Dutch estimated it would be feasible to flood 20 per cent more. If sea water seeps over these fertile lands and there is time for sedimentation, the job of restoring fertility through flushing off the salts will take several years, during which the lands will be nonproductive.

On the other hand, if acute damage by flooding can be avoided, the Netherlands, like Denmark, can make a rapid comeback in farm production provided the necessary fertilizers and farm machinery can be imported in time for the next crop year.

The extent to which the Germans will destroy food-producing lands in their retreat from Czechoslovakia, Norway, and other countries remains to be seen. Hitler greatly stimulated the production of sugar in Czechoslovakia to meet his needs for industrial alcohol and other purposes. This production will be valuable to all of Europe if it is not destroyed. Most Europeans are getting about half the sugar they did before the war. Norwegians are eating potatoes at an average of over a pound a day—three times as much as the average American.

American food specialists just back from London discussions say that Norway and Finland are a little better off for food than Belgium, France, and the Netherlands.

Poland, the least mechanized of the major European food-producing countries, is believed to have suffered a loss of horsepower and of cattle and hogs.

In most European countries, there has been strict control over food production from the Government. The Netherlands, for instance, has increased the planting of rapeseed, an oil-producing plant, from 3,000 to 5,000 hectares. Government regulations, it is admitted, may be more difficult to enforce when peace comes.

Navy Takes Over Aluminum Plant

NEW YORK (AP)—The Navy has taken over the $30,000,000 aluminum plant in Maspeth, N. Y., formerly operated by the Aluminum Company of America, to meet the increased demand for heavy equipment, guns and shells.

Production of ordnance material and reconditioning of combustion engines has already begun, the Navy said.

When in full operation the plant will employ about 1,000 to 1,500 workers in putting worn and damaged war equipment into use. Operations are under supervision of Capt. L. E. Crist, Jr., and Lt. Comdr. J. N. Lewis, Jr., of the New York Navy Yard.

Half of Nevada's Farms Now Electrified, Says REA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RENO, Nev.—About half of Nevada's farms are now electrified, according to report from the Rural Electrification Administration of this state.

The REA was established here in 1935, at which time only about 26 per cent of Nevada farms had received central station electric power.

According to the 1940 census reports, it appears that as many as 6,800 occupied rural dwellings do not as yet have central station electric service in Nevada, REA reported.

Federal Bids Asked on Big Warehouses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—The Federal Government will open bids next week for a warehouse building program to cost "several million" dollars and which will provide space for the showing of surplus goods for sale to individual and corporation buyers, according to an announcement here last night by W. C. Costello, Special Assistant to Jesse H. Jones, head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The new buildings, he said, were necessary because of the shortage of storage facilities in war centers.

Plans call for new warehouses in New York State, northern New Jersey and southern Connecticut. These will be the patterns for others to be erected in other parts of the United States. Contracts, Mr. Costello said, already have been awarded to the Del Balso Construction Corporation here for warehouses near Jersey City, Linden, and Newark, in New Jersey, and leases have been signed for the old Westchester yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad near Pelham Bay Park in the Bronx, and bids will be opened on Monday for warehouse construction there.

The Government also will take over the yards of the New York Central Railroad in Buffalo and other warehouse facilities will be built in Syracuse.

Mr. Costello said the Linden, N. J., plant would be the largest to be built and the Westchester plant second in size.

Other plants will be erected in key points near war centers.

Part of General Plan

The program is part of the general surplus disposal plan in which the Army, the Navy, the Treasury Department, the Maritime Commission and the Federal agencies are linked in co-operation, Mr. Costello said. The "stock" on hand includes an almost endless variety of new, outmoded or second-hand goods ranging from household appliances to railroad locomotives, airplanes, and machine tools.

No items will be sold to any bidders except war industries until every possibility or need for the goods for war purposes has been eliminated, he concluded. A considerable amount of machinery and machine tools no longer needed in certain plants has been sold and is in use in other war plants, and some equipment listed as "surplus" by one Government agency has been taken by another. For example, three large oil drills no longer needed by one industry were taken quickly by the Navy when it found them on the list, Mr. Costello said.

Quick Disposal Made

Up to Nov. 15, R. F. C.-owned surplus property amounted to $201,129,000, and goods listed as surplus by other agencies had reached $580,463,000.

At that date $107,311,000 of this amount had been disposed of for $81,755,000. The largest items in the surplus account thus far have been aircraft and aircraft equipment, which account for $486,917,149.

W. J. Farthing of the New York office of the R. F. C. reported that demand had been heaviest thus far for machine tools and certain types of steel bars and plates that had been put on the "available" list.

8,000 Corporate Certificates Wiped Off N. Y. Records

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 9—Eight thousand stock corporation certificates have been wiped off the records in the office of Secretary of State Thomas J. Curran by a proclamation declaring the corporations dissolved. The action is provided for by a law passed a few years ago which empowered the Secretary of State to remove annually all of the "deadwood" that had accumulated during the three years previously. "Deadwood" means corporations failing to pay franchise taxes.

The concerns which have thus been dissolved have a chance and six months of grace to redeem their corporate existence, however. By paying a fee of $50 and the back franchise taxes, the name may be restored and the activity of the corporation permitted. In case this is not done after six months, the name will be made available for new corporations.

Up to the first of December, 10,250 new concerns were chartered in the state and by the end of the current year it is expected the number will go above 12,000 judging from the daily list that pours into the department offices.

The state's Corporations Bureau is the largest in the United States. It goes back to 1811, and some of the old certificates now on file show the copper-plate hand writing which preceded the ones now written on typewriters. It is rarely that a hand written one appears these days.

The bureau, which is self-supporting, now has on file more than a million certificates.

One feature of the list submitted for incorporation is the large number of firms that intend to deal in all branches of the plastic and wood products industry.

Farm Machinery Firms To Get Higher Priorities

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board announced it would grant farm machinery distributors the high civilian priority rating of AA-2 for purchasing electric motors and repair parts needed by farmers.

Previously ratings as low as AA-4 were assigned for such products. The items on which AA-2 ratings may be assigned include rubber, leather and canvas belting, circular and draw saw blades, steel roller chain, drill cover chain, malleable and steel clevises, pressure gauges, rubber inflations for milking machinery, pump leathers, steel and copper rivets, electric control switches, thermometers for incubators and brooders, rubber grain drill tubes, rubber milking machine tubing, harvester webbing and banding, and wood parts for farm machinery.

Fruehauf Official

H. F. Howard

Appointed vice-president in charge of manufacturing of the Fruehauf Trailer Company. Mr. Howard has for the past seven years been general plant manager of Chevrolet Division Factories in Flint, Michigan.

Nine U. S., Canadian Units of Moore Corp. To Be Consolidated

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. (AP)—Nine United States and Canadian subsidiary companies of Moore Corporation, Ltd., will be consolidated Jan. 1 to form Moore Business Forms, E. G. Baker, company president, announced.

Moore Business Forms, Inc., which will have executive headquarters in Niagara Falls, will include the following companies as divisions:

American Sales Book Company, Niagara Falls and Elmira, and Gilman Fanfold Corporation, Niagara Falls, which will be combined in one division: Cosby-Wirth Manifold Book Company, Minneapolis; Pacific Manifolding Book Company, Emeryville and Los Angeles, Calif.; Southern Business Systems, Orlando, Fla., and Moore Research & Service Company, Inc., Niagara Falls.

In Canada, Burt Business Forms, Ltd., Toronto; Western Sales Book Company, Ltd., Winnipeg and Vancouver, and National Sales Check Book Co., Ltd., Montreal, will be divisions of Moore Business Forms, Ltd.

A southern division has been created with headquarters in Dallas, Texas, where a plant will be erected "as soon as materials are available," Mr. Baker said.

S. J. Moore, founder of the company, will be chairman of the boards of the new companies. Mr. Baker will be president and W. N. McLeod, executive vice-president.

Individual Incomes Reach All-Time High in October

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department's index of income payments to individuals reached an all-time record in October, Secretary Jesse Jones announced.

He called attention to the fact that the index has varied only 2.3 per cent in nine months. He said that not since 1929 have individual incomes shown comparable stability.

From April, 1929, to February, 1944, the index rose continuously, gaining 127 per cent.

The October index was 234.7. That means 234.7 per cent of the 1935-1939 average. The previous high was in August, when it was 233.7. In September it dropped slightly to 232.7.

The index makes allowance for ordinary seasonal changes. October payments totaled $13,669,000,000, and actually this was less than in September, always a big month for dividends and interest, but the drop was not nearly so sharp as usual. Therefore the index went up.

October payments were nearly 8 per cent above those of October a year ago.

Foster Wheeler Pays Extra

NEW YORK (AP) — Foster Wheeler Corp. declared a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents and an extra dividend of 50 cents on common stock, both payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 15. Previous payments this year were 25 cents each in July and October, the first since 1931.

U. S. Seizes Cudahy Firm In Wisconsin

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government seizure of plants of Cudahy Brothers Packing Company, at Cudahy, Wis., was ordered today by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt directed the War Department to take over and operate the facilities because of a threatened interruption of operations due to a "labor disturbance."

The company processes large quantities of fresh and canned meat for essential civilian and military use.

The Wisconsin company with 1,400 employees, is a separate organization from the Cudahy Packing Company of Chicago. It marked the 23rd seizure of a plant by the Government in war time.

The War Labor Board, which has been trying to settle a dispute between the company and a packing house workers' union since last May, turned the matter over to the President Wednesday.

Lieut. Col. T. N. Gearreald of the Quartermaster Corps was designated by the War Department to act as its representative in carrying out provisions of the executive order.

The case had gone through a long series of negotiations, during which the War Labor Board ascertained at one time that the only matters at issue involved maintenance of membership and voluntary checkoff of union dues. The board issued a directive designed to settle these issues, but it said the company refused to comply and that "this refusal is viewed as a threat to continued production."

The board conducted a strike vote for the union on Nov. 22 and reported 730 workers favored a work stoppage and 315 were against it.

U. S. Highway Fund Total $1,500,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate and House conferees tentatively agreed that the postwar highway program should receive $1,500,000,000 in Federal funds but left several differences yet to be settled.

The $1,500,000,000 figure, which must be matched by participating states, was the amount voted by the House and is $150,000,000 higher than the Senate version of the bill.

Compromise also has been reached tentatively on when the three-year program should get under way. A conferee said that as now planned it would start with the fiscal year following termination of the present war emergency as declared by the President or by Congressional resolution.

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"WHAT" and "WHEN"

Two words have always determined success or failure in the management of invested capital: "What" to buy or sell—"When" to buy or sell.

Of the two, *"When"* has always been the more important. But, with world affairs in so complete upheaval, *what* to buy or hold now bids for first consideration in planning an investment program.

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Schools, Colleges, Home Study

Education

A Saturday Page

Students, Parents, Teachers

A Home Workbench 'Does Things' for the Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The urge to make something exists in all children. Pioneer homes, and even those of a generation or two ago, offered abundant opportunities for the satisfaction of this urge. Modern methods of living, however, have eliminated what we are likely to regard as old-fashioned drudgery, and our boys and girls are growing up with fewer chances to know the joy of working with their hands. Today we must be on the alert to provide children with opportunities for creative expression.

When a little boy first hammers a few nails into a piece of wood and calls it a boat or an airplane, then it is time to act. It may be hard for an adult to see any significance in what he has done, but for the child it has importance. He has created something of his own, and he has a feeling for it that nothing can remove. It is sure to be far from perfect, but for him it is invested with interest and beauty. Moreover, he has expressed an idea in tangible terms and mastered it, and he is ready for the next step.

We have an illustration of this point in our own family. At camp several summers ago our boy made a boat—that is, another boat, the best one he had ever made. It was a good boat, too, by any standards, for it was sufficiently seaworthy to be used on the lake. But he outgrew it as soon as he had finished it, and he immediately laid plans for making a kayak for more dangerous river trips, which, though of necessity postponed, are still very much alive. They will be carried through at the first opportunity unless he abandons them in the meantime for others more elaborate.

Thinking in These Terms

Of course if we hadn't had a workbench in the basement from the very beginning, he wouldn't have been thinking in terms of boats, nor of doll cradles, bookcases, et cetera, for there wouldn't have been that ever-present stimulus to creative activity. When everything is so convenient, it is easy to slip downstairs for even a few minutes' work.

But that is beside the point. There has always been a workbench in our basement, and now there are two, where father and son, and sometimes small sister, work side by side. Both are homemade, though we could easily have bought them, for we built from the ground up, so to speak.

Since our object was not to train our children in the trades, but to give them an opportunity to think creatively in wood and to clarify their ideas by working them out through their own hands, we started with only a few simple tools—a hammer, saw, plane, vise, screw drivers, several bits—and added others as the need arose.

In the beginning we purposely avoided power tools, fascinating as they are to us, for there is the likelihood that children who work with them before they have mastered the fundamental techniques are deprived of that fine relationship between hand and mind. Moreover, they miss the joy and satisfaction of original work. Later, when we felt our boy had attained a degree of skill, we introduced a vibrating saw and a small motor for routine operations.

Profitable Investment

We feel that our workbench over a period of years has not only been an interesting project, but a profitable investment, too. In small repairs, many of which have been promptly and efficiently made by our young "handy man," in furniture salvaged for additional years of service, it has paid for itself over and over again.

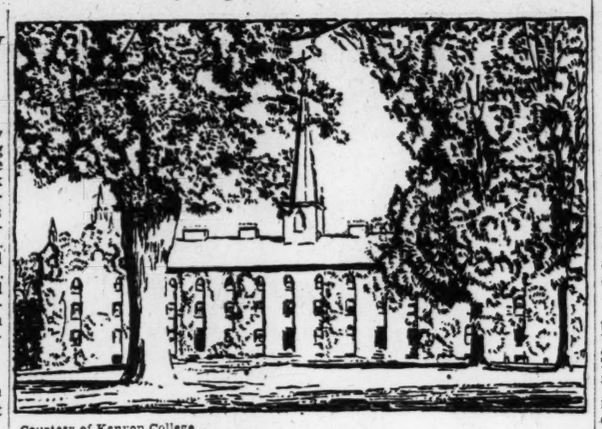
We also have many more comforts and conveniences, as small tables, cabinets, additional shelf room, a plant shelf filled the year round with blooming flowers, garden furniture, et cetera. Then there is the attractive cabin in the backyard, with its homemade bunks, tables and benches, remodeled from a dilapidated henhouse, which has been a meeting place for the friends of both children and a lot of fun for all of us. As a friend remarked recently, "It's something all children dream of, but few ever have."

Father-Son Relationship

Aside from these tangible advantages there are other values less easy to measure, as the father-son relationship which has developed so easily and naturally. Then there is the child's angle. There is no doubt but that a boy, or a girl either, who has worked at a bench is more imaginative and purposeful than one whose recreation has made no demands upon him. At least he need never be at a loss for something to do, for he has resources deep within himself.

A workbench is such an easy thing to put in a boy's way, a perfect natural, for it ties in with so many of his interests and activities at every age level. There should be one in every home where there are children. Lack of room is no excuse for not having one. Indeed, it is a more cogent reason, for the smaller the space for the child's creative activities.

We parents give our children so many expensive and useless things—toys that amuse rather than develop, money to be spent carelessly, when all they really need is a little of our time and thought, and a few of the simple things in life—like workbenches.



Courtesy of Kenyon College

Church Colleges

Old buildings clothed in ivy's gracious green
And looking wise because of what they've held
And still hold dear! These ivied ones have seen
Whole generations come and go, have belled
Them forth to class and chapel, seen them turned
To worthy ways by teachers strong and fine.
From these quaint buildings, historied, sun-burned,
Men who were leaders came in steady line.

Old colleges, once founded on a faith
And by great faith kept growing to this hour,
How stalwart and constructive are you still!
Your teachings are an open shibboleth
For learning linked with godly truth: great power
You give the world in men of sterling will!

KATHRYN WRIGHT

Verses reprinted from Christian Education Magazine, published by the Board of Education of the Methodist Church. The illustration is Old Kenyon, first college building (and still standing) of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, Episcopal.

Perhaps You, Too, Need Poetry

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Many persons contributed to it—American soldiers and sailors, Norwegians patiently resisting the occupation, English writers who had experienced the Blitz, in fact poets of many nations, from all groups of society. Dipping first into one, then into the other, I gave my audience whatever came readily to hand in an emergency. They had left their busy homes for an hour or two to hear a talk on current fiction. Instead, they were getting poetry! At the last minute their speaker had telephoned she could not come. Hence the desperate substitution.

What would they do about it? I wondered. Perhaps they would slip out, one by one, in the middle of the program. They didn't. They stayed, and they asked for more. There was a humorous poem by Kenneth Fearing, from which I had read a few lines. What was the title of the book? Who was the publisher? they asked. There was a poem by Alice Jacqueline Shaw, beginning, "What love is" and continuing,

"To be a proper craftsman, that is love.
There was a carpenter once, down the village there,
Who loved his work—he was right quick at it. . . ."

A number of the women asked for the name of the volume. One said, "I didn't know there was any modern poetry that I could understand." Another remarked, "It's been a treat to hear poetry again. I seem to have lost track of it, but I loved it as a girl and read it a great deal then."

* * *

One mother of a family asked, "Why can't we have poetry on the air? I'd like it so much better than the soap operas or the moronic sort of stuff we get in the middle of the day." Several thought they would ask their local radio stations to put on a poetry reading once a week.

Just as some nations can well be proud of their painting or their music, so can the English-speaking nations take pride in their great, inherited treasure of poetry. The people are hungry for it. It should be read aloud, for poetry is intended originally for the ear. Matthew Arnold once said, "More and more mankind will discover that we have to turn to poetry to interpret life for us, to console us, to sustain us. . . . Without poetry our science will appear incomplete. . . ." That wonderful technical science of radio seems to me certainly to be incomplete without poetry. Radio is an excellent medium for poetry, yet few broadcasting stations seem to realize it.

* * *

Working, as they do, on the basis of popular appeal, neither the stations nor their sponsors would lose by setting aside a little time now and then for suitable poetry. This doesn't mean light jingles. (Anyway, the commercials seem to have the monopoly on that sort of thing.) But if 200 intelligent and educated housewives and mothers in one suburban community consider an hour well spent, listening to poetry and the discussion of it, there must be many thousands throughout the country who would enjoy having it on the air, as they sit down to sew buttons on or darn socks, and would much prefer it to the type of program dished out to the daytime consumer.

Perhaps you have already realized that you, too, need poetry.

Which Is Correct?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Question (From Texas): What is the grammatical analysis of "had better"? I am puzzled by the appearance and increasing use of "had better" in our publications. My memory of "had better" is that it will not bear grammatical analysis. It was considered an error in my school and university days.

Answer: Under *better*, Webster's New International Dictionary, second edition, which is this newspaper's chosen authority in such cases, gives "had better (I, he, etc.)" and says "See under *had* b." Under *had* b, which is a discussion of special uses of *had*, it says: "With adjectives, adverbs, or phrases of comparison, as, *as well, as good, as lief, rather, better, liefer, best, liefest*, and the like; . . ." The comments which follow are too long to reproduce here. We think you may like to look them up yourself in the unabridged second edition of Webster.

In the sentence "You had better watch out," the main verb is *had*, completed by the infinitive *watch*, used without the *to*. I should analyze *better* as an adverb modifying *had*, although I find no grammars giving this or any other analysis. They all, however, give *had better* and *had best* as correct usage, and Woolley's Handbook specially emphasizes that *had better* should be used rather than *would better* and states that contrary to prevalent opinion it is entirely grammatical.

To the student of the history of language, *had better* has a rich historical flavor. It is handed down intact from a day when *have* and *had* were much stronger verbs than they are now. Anglo-Saxon and Middle English both use it. To a teacher having no background of philology or Old English it might easily sound archaic or ungrammatical. This may account for your learning in school that it was incorrect.

Write the Education Editor

Headmistress Awarded M. B. E.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Award of the M. B. E. (Member of the British Empire) by H. M. King George VI to Miss Edith Cranitch, has brought the outstanding work of this modest small-town headmistress into the news.

The infants' school at Goole, Yorkshire, run by Miss Cranitch for the past 22 years, has been watched with interest by education authorities. Far from any large educational center, the children here work in groups on accepted up-to-date lines. Miss Cranitch has read everything she could find about modern trends in education and adapted them for use in her school.

The 250 pupils between four and seven years old take part in making tools and scaffolding for their own use. They build houses big enough for them to "live" in. Plays acted by the children are first written and dramatized by them.

Miss Cranitch has used the fact that children work well in groups as the foundation of her school teaching. Assembly is carried out by the pupils, each child in turn conducting it alone on the platform. They all help in running the school, and backward children, whose interest is absorbed by any particular group, soon cease to be backward.

In Pasture Road school it has been proved that this method of teaching has richly repaid the effort involved. The children acquire unusual powers of speaking, thinking, writing, and reading easily, becoming exceptionally self-reliant, and are well fitted to continue their education on more advanced lines.

'You Can Read Better'

Through an Editor's Window

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

How often one hears from someone, "I wish I could read faster!" Well, you can learn to. The fact that you may have been poorly taught as a child need not handicap you all your life. And the same thing is true of the children. If you feel that John or Mary has somehow missed out on acquiring reading skills in the early grades, something can be done about it. There are reading clinics in some public school systems. There are special reading teachers available in some private schools. There are, occasionally, books which provide corrective study. Today we shall tell you of such a book.

"You Can Read Better" is one of the new textbooks. It is by Ellen Wales Walpole, and published by Silver Burdett Company, 45 East 17th Street, New York, $1.32. Mrs. Walpole, who has her own school in New York City, has built this excellent self-help book out of her own teaching experience. Aimed at enabling boys and girls of the upper elementary grades to improve their own reading skills, it is yet a book older pupils and their parents also might find very useful.

* * *

Our reading ability should not stop at any set point, Mrs. Walpole sets out to convince us first of all. It must keep on growing. The job of learning to read is, she says, never finished. So take heart, those of you who feel you are plodding, pedestrian readers, those of you who have to go over a paragraph of directions again and again to be sure of the meaning, those of you who turn away in the middle of a long, serious article because you have lost the thread of the discussion and with it lost interest. These things don't have to continue.

A child (or adult) in whose hand this book is placed is helped first of all to search out his own fundamental reading faults. Does he misread words—for example, *quite* for *quiet*, *work* for *word*, *not* for *now*. Does he misread endings or skip them—the ed, er, es, etc., that make all the difference in the meaning? Exercises for training himself really to see what is there are given. Next comes a session with long words: training himself to see the root word from which each is made and to recognize prefixes and suffixes. A word like *understandable* loses its fearsomeness to a 10-year-old when tackled this way. Phonetic units are likewise explained simply, and become something useful. The book introduces the subject of phonetics only as needed, not as a strange language apart.

* * *

By this time, having done exercises to correct his fundamental errors (which he probably had no idea he had), he is ready to test his ability to keep in mind the thread of the meaning. After that he checks on whether he always gets the correct meaning. This last plunges him into some interesting exercises in connotation. In other words, what thinking and experience does he bring to his reading? A list of words is given for him to set down other words each brings into his thought (organ, church: sand, beach; palms, desert). How is this used? When you start reading anything, your thought should be searching, searching, to "place" it. You are mentally asking and answering questions as you read, such as: Where is this laid, what is it about, how do I know? Certain words give you "clues" which you follow up. The good reader is constantly following through these clues as he reads, is alertly asking and answering questions. This book helps the student to know how to ask the right questions for following the thread and gaining the correct interpretation.

* * *

Older adults are sometimes shocked that children today don't learn the alphabet first, as part of reading. Mrs. Walpole introduces the alphabet and the some 40 sounds in a special chapter after the book is well under way. She follows it by an interesting chapter on using the dictionary, another on Beginnings and Endings; and a third which points out that in the main there are two kinds of reading—reading to study and reading for pleasure — and that one needs to adapt one's skill in reading to the kind at hand.

The balance of the book (more than two thirds of it) provides well-chosen explanations, exercises, and reading matter to help the student read different kinds of subject matter. He handles a passage on the meaning of democracy. He learns that in order to see a joke he needs to bring certain understandings to it. He reads graphs and learns the special skills involved. He runs up against that old bugbear, the written-out arithmetic problem, and is helped to analyze a rational approach to it. He tackles articles in the fields of the natural sciences, history, industry, learning how to approach a subject having a specialized set of ideas and vocabulary. All along, he is told interesting, useful facts about language. But most of all, he is guided into teaching himself to ask the right sorts of questions as he reads, until they, presumably, become a natural part of his reading process, and he finds he has emerged into a quicker, more flexible, more skillful reader, rid of bad habits.

A book like this (the first we have seen which is written direct to the child and useful as a self-help volume) would be a safe guide for a teacher or parent who wishes to help a youngster in need and as such it deserves wide use in the schools. Furthermore, although the pictures and material are keyed to junior use, it could be of real help and encouragement to many an older person who would like to follow it through as a home-study project. It is for these reasons, and because of the need for self-improvement in reading, that we have devoted this much space to the subject.

Parents Set the Pace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A measure of responsibility is good training and discipline, of course, but better too small a measure than too great. To the majority of people, childhood is the one opportunity for carefree leisure. A child should be held responsible only for his own share of the household work, and of the morale which keeps home happy and comfortable for all. Fretfulness, self-pity, and incompetent planning are quickly reflected in children's behavior, but so also are the positive virtues of good cheer and systematic routine. Parents invariably set the pace. M. F. J.

Piatigorsky In Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Gregor Piatigorsky, violoncellist, was the soloist at the two concerts which the Chicago Symphony Orchestra presented during the week. At the first (Nov. 28) he was heard in the concerto by Anton Dvořák. This is a long and not the most ingratiating concerto in the repertory. Much rapid passage work on the lower strings does not make for clarity, and there were moments when the violoncellist's tone was rough. He made up for that, however, in the lovely tone and emotional sensitivity with which he read the slow movement.

Désiré Defauw, who conducted, gave his soloist a beautiful accompaniment, which not only took into account the qualities of Dvořák's score, but which gave Mr. Piatigorsky all opportunity to bring his instrument into prominence. The purely orchestral pieces were Lekeu's fine Fantasie on two folksongs from Anjou, the overture to Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and Prokofiev's "Classical" Symphony. All were excellently performed, and Prokofiev's symphony, in particular, was played with the observance of nuance and with a spirit that not always has been given to it.

* * *

The second concert (Nov. 30) presented Mr. Piatigorsky again, this time in Schumann's concerto. Of all the instruments for which concertos have been composed, the violoncello has been the most neglected. No great masters—with the exception of Haydn and Schumann—made contributions to its repertory, and most of the works generally performed are by second-raters. Schumann certainly does not belong to that category; but none can claim that his violoncello concerto is a grateful composition. The radiant loveliness of its slow section, however, atones for much dullness in other movements, and Mr. Piatigorsky's interpretation of it, in the matter of tone and taste, was nothing less than exquisite. Mr. Defauw conducted again, and he and the orchestra offered a fine—if not the finest—exposition of Hindemith's "Mathis der Maler" and began the program with Honegger's "Pastorale d'Été," closing it with Prokofiev's tempestuous Scythian Suite.

During its visit to Chicago the Ballet Theater offered "Moonlight Sonata" by Massine and "Tally-Ho," by Agnes DeMille. The first naturally depended on Beethoven for its music, with the piano sonata deftly orchestrated by Antal Dorati, the Ballet Theater's conductor.

* * *

It cannot honestly be recorded that "Moonlight Sonata" is one of Massine's highest flights. Four characters are in the work, a girl and a poet, a gay Cupid, and a rather turbulent dancer who is alternatively referred to as a "dark cloud" and a "passionate lover." The girl, in the temporary absence of the poet, dreams of a light cloud, which materializes into Cupid, and a dark one, which would have carried her away if it had not been for the timely return of the poet.

Mr. Massine gave neither himself as the poet, nor Tamara Toumanovna as the young girl, any important dancing. Most of the latter was accomplished by the two clouds, respectively impersonated by Albia Kavan and Richard Reed. Altogether, "Moonlight Sonata" was rather thin.

Miss DeMille's "Tally-Ho" possessed a good deal more interest, with delightful music borrowed from "Don Juan" and other pieces by Gluck. The ballet was full of humor, and Miss DeMille's contribution to the repertory of ironic dance and miming was sophisticated and enlivening.

Pianists and Actors In Mexico

By Charles Poore

Mexico City

The duo-pianists, Joana and Louise Leschin, are making a second concert tour, sponsored by the Department of Esthetic Education of the Public School System, that takes them from here to Guadalajara, Torreon, Monterrey, Puebla, Jalapa, and Merida. The Misses Leschin, always looking for material for their recitals, will return to the United States with something new of Ponce's and of Moncada's.

The center of interest in entertainments has shifted from the classic halls of the Palace of Fine Arts to Ayuntamiento Street, a few blocks away, where almost any night lines of radio fans may be seen eagerly awaiting a chance to gain admittance to their favorite broadcast. It often happens that while celebrated artists play to half a house in Bellas Artes, the halls of the radio stations are crowded. Nor is it for lack of money that crowds throng the stations. Evidently it is because they like the radio. Nevertheless, when Bailowsky came to town, announcing a Chopin Cycle, he sold out the house, at Bellas Artes.

To maintain the prestige of the theater, the promoters of Civil Mexicana de Arte promise productions of plays never before given in Mexico, or at least never given with equal distinction—Oscar Wilde's "Salome" and "The Nightingale and the Rose," adapted by S. M. Vermel, and a de Musset play, besides Maeterlinck's "Sister Beatrice."

For a word on the subject of painting, Orozco's latest work, exhibited in the hall of the National College, reveals a Goya's power of depicting vividly the severer aspects of contemporary life. War is the theme of most of the canvases.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Music Awakening Recalled

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

As European peace approaches, many here naturally feel a keen curiosity about the musical future not only of their own country but of Europe generally. When, one of these days, composers, instrumentalists, singers, and the rest, find themselves in "civvies" again, what effect will the war have had on their aesthetic outlook? What will be the fruit of their emotions recollected in tranquillity? And will the art of music be regarded as a luxury or a necessity in the new world which is being born amid such unparalleled destruction? And what of the art itself?—"that accumulation of experiences overlaid with new meanings which have been added by the interpretations and associations of many generations"—to borrow the words of one of our poets.

Such questions are endless. But since speculation is yet another way of wasting time—which after all can be trusted to bring out the answers—it is more profitable to take a glance at some of the shadows which futurity casts upon the present.

* * *

Just over five years ago London was suddenly stricken by musical silence. Long before, after many years of playing in many countries our most popular woman pianist, Myra Hess, had felt "again and again that music was available almost exclusively for a privileged section of the community," and had wondered "how it would be possible to reach the many thousands of potential music-lovers, who were surely to be found outside this limited world of concert-goers?"

With the silence resulting from the shock of war came the opportunity, and a great adventure began that certainly will not end with the war.

A small book commemorating the fifth anniversary of the National Gallery Lunch-Hour Concerts has recently been published by the Trustees. Besides a short history of the concerts, it provides a record of the works performed during 1,300 programs of chamber music, and a delightfully written impression, "From the Audience," by E. M. Forster. The last cannot be allowed to escape quotation here. Writing from the "humbler level" of the audience, Forster admits that he cannot hope to express the feeling of his neighbors:

"There is no such person as the average concert-goer, and no one can speak in his name. Not only does our enjoyment differ, but our attention wanders from it in different directions, and returns to it in different directions; so that if the soul of the audience could be photographed, it would resemble a flight of scattering dipping birds, who belong neither to the air nor the water nor the earth. In theory, the audience is a solid slab, provided with a single pair of ears, which listen, and with a pair of hands, which clap. Actually it is that elusive scattering flight of winged creatures, darting round, and spending much of its time where it shouldn't, thinking now 'how lovely,' now 'my foot's gone to sleep,' and passing in the beat of a bar from 'there's Beethoven back in C minor again,' to 'did I turn the gas off?' or 'I do think he might have shaved.'"

* * *

No apology is needed for quoting this passage in full. There could be no happier description of the experience which befalls "potential music-lovers" in the process of acquiring the particular form of attention demanded by the art of music. Were a census possible at this moment, it would be found that owing to conditions created by the war, tens of thousands are now for the first time experiencing the immediate delight in sound as opposed to the canned, ersatz variety supplied by the radio—singers and instrumentalists are even taking the great composers to A. A. gun crews and searchlight sections isolated in the remotest country districts.

Howard Ferguson's account of the first National Gallery concert on Oct. 10th, 1939, provides some interesting reading. "In case the whole thing should turn out to be a failure," Myra Hess decided to give the first program herself. Ten minutes before the doors opened the Committee looked out and saw, "with mingled excitement and alarm, a queue of people stretching not only down the Gallery steps, but right along one side of Trafalgar Square and round the far corner."

* * *

The concerts started without a penny capital and when the first entrant put down half-a-crown for his shilling admission-fee the cashier had not even the 1s. 6d. change. Instead of the couple of hundred or so, expected by the Committee, quite 1,000 people were in the Gallery when the doors were closed and the rest of the remaining queue was turned away. Every walk of life was represented—members of the Forces, civilians carrying gas-masks, A. R. P. workers, typists, office boys, workers from Government offices, including, of course, many who were actual and not potential lovers of music.

Even the big blitz could not wreck these concerts. "Audiences and performers alike would pick their way through glass strewn streets flanked by smouldering buildings, to find the Gallery miraculously standing, though scarred and without heating of any sort"—an ironic comment on the old German gibe that England was a country without music!

* * *

The list of works performed (up to March 10, 1944) occupies more than 50 pages of the book and brings together an extraordinary wide range of composers. Even to read it creates the appetitte to listen and arouses a keen musical curiosity, particularly concerning some of the older works under such unfamiliar names as Michel Blavet (1700-1768), Clerambault (1676-1749), Gassmann (1729-1774), Krumpholtz (c. 1745-1790), Marais (1636-1728), William Munday (16th Cent.), Francis Pilkington (c. 1562-1638), and many others. How many have heard Frederick the Great's "Allegro vivo for Flute and Piano?"

The classics, naturally, are so to speak the rock on which the programs are built. Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven are the most popular; but the "moderns" and "contemporaries" are by no means neglected. Chamber Music, it may be added, covers all ensemble music suited for the intimacy of a room or small hall, and at the National Gallery includes solo pieces of all kinds and the chamber orchestra.

* * *

As Sir Henry Hadow has pointed out, there is no other genre in which the composer retires so intimately to the very center and fastness of his art. "Here is no adventitious aid from trappings and pageantry or the shock of dramatic emotion; it is an art as pure as sculpture and as enduring."

Surely one of the most promising portents of the musical future of England is the fact that as long ago as Nov. 10, 1943, the half-millionth member of the audience—a sailor on leave—passed the pay desk of the National Gallery. To mark the occasion he was admitted free. Perhaps when the time comes for the evacuated old masters to return to Trafalgar Square, the State, now an active patron of music, will provide concerts on Free Days (when one can view the paintings for nothing) and on Student Days (copying days) when the charge is sixpence. This charge might be extended to young composers who copy the works they admire.

A further article will be devoted to Signs of the Times.

'Henry V' Succeeds as Film

By Harold Hobson

London

Laurence Olivier's Two Cities production of Shakespeare's "Henry V" must be regarded as the most remarkable film made in Britain since Noel Coward's "In Which We Serve"; equal in technical efficiency to Korda's "Henry VIII," and superior in exaltation and nobility. It may prove the most successful attempt yet made to transfer Shakespeare to the screen.

It begins with a device that might easily fail, but which nevertheless seems to justify itself. The film opens with a performance of "Henry V" at the Globe Theater in London in 1600. We see the unroofed pit, the orange women, the actors in their dressing room. We see Mr. Olivier drawing himself up as he prepares to go on the stage to start his performance, and giving a little nervous cough. We see the rain come down in sheets on the heads of the unprotected audience; and then the scene widens, steps out of the narrow confines of the old theater, and takes within its view the "vasty fields of France," the ships preparing for their great adventure across the Channel, the tents of the French army the night before Agincourt, the camp fires of the English, and the brave, fatal charge of the French cavalry against the taut English bowstrings.

* * *

In this transition from the theater to the open air, we find an example of the taste and discretion that inform the whole film. To change from the artificial background of a theater to real fields and seas would break artistic unity. Therefore the seas and fields of the later part of the picture are not real, but stylized; they have the spaciousness of the open air, but also the quality of a tapestry. They could not be got into the confines of a theater; but, if they could, these are the sorts of scenes they would be.

But the great virtue of the film is that it draws attention, not to itself and its abundant cleverness, but to the overwhelming, the almost incredible, genius of Shakespeare. You can take any writer in English secular literature you like, of whatever talent, and it is possible to choose some other writer and say that if his talent had been indefinitely extended, it would have equalled that of the first.

* * *

Dickens's talent is of the same kind as Trollope's, though greater. Scott's talent is of the same kind as Stevenson's, though greater. It is possible to imagine that, had they possessed more of their own peculiar ability, Stevenson and Trollope might have done the work of Scott and Dickens.

But to this rule there is one exception. There is no man or woman in the whole record of English literature whose genius, however multiplied or developed, would have enabled him to do the work of Shakespeare. If Shakespeare is put in the first class, no one else can be admitted to it. The best of the others can be put no higher than third.

It is the merit of the film of "Henry V" that it makes clear this outstanding fact. There are some things in it that seem little short of miraculous. One such is the scene in which the king makes the round of the English camp on the eve of the great battle. One thinks of the play in general as a tremendous fanfare on the gallantries and braveries of war, a thing of waving banners, a pageant of glory—eloquent, moving, and resounding, but superficial. Now, all this is certainly to be found in the play, in Henry's "Cry God for Harry, England, and Saint George," for example, or his "band of brothers" speech.

* * *

The other side of war, its anguish and its pity, are, one imagines, missing from "Henry V." They are not, however. In the scene in which the disguised Henry talks with his private soldiers, they are set down more impressively, perhaps more wonderfully, than anywhere else in English literature. Those who have endured air raids, and have made no attempt to avoid them, will recognize the truth of Henry's "Once more unto the breach, dear friends"; and the truth also of the soldier Williams's wondering cry upon the "wives left poor," and the "children rawly left."

Nothing could be more moving than George Cole's delivery of these lines. The piece throughout, too, is magnificently acted. Mr. Olivier's Henry is unsurpassable in vigor, subtlety, and eloquence. He attacks the great speeches like a man possessed with their beauty, and confident of his ability to translate them into sound.

Shostakovitch Again Speaks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

After a couple of platform performances of Prokofiev's opera, "War and Peace," the biggest event in Moscow's music season thus far was the production of Dmitri Shostakovitch's Second Quartet, op. 69, and his Piano Trio, op. 68, at a concert of modern chamber music given in the large hall of the Moscow Conservatory.

Mr. Shostakovitch himself played the piano part in the quintet and also in the trio. The strings were played by the Beethoven Quartet (Messrs. Tsiganov, Shirinsky, Borisovsky, and Shirinsky).

The Quartet and the Piano Trio will undoubtedly rank among the most important and mature of Shostakovitch works, the composer having long passed the experimental stage and having evolved here an intensely personal style. What distinguishes them favorably from his last two symphonies is a more precise and clear structure, along with avoidance of repetitiveness.

His form is often reminiscent of Beethoven, particularly in his fast movements; and if in the slow movement of his early Quintet there is still a certain Bach-like serenity, in the slow movements of the new Trio and Quartet there is a depth of tragic pathos extraordinarily akin to the tragic slow movements of Beethoven's last quartets and piano sonatas.

The Second Quartet begins with a toccata-like overture of curious bagpipe effect. Of remarkable beauty is the second movement—Recitative and Aria, in effect a violin solo. It is lyrical yet tense; restless and insistent, like late Beethoven music in its frequent con dolore pasages. The third movement is a ghost-like waltz, played with muted strings, somewhat danse-macabre in tone. The quartet ends with a bewildering Theme with Variations, which suddenly breaks into Russian folk-song, or becomes brightly exuberant. At times, it almost sounds like a parody on Tchaikovsky and other composers. Shostakovitch has his schoolboy moods, as one knows from his first Piano Concerto, which at times is like a skit on Liszt and Rachmaninov.

If the Quartet is tragic in mood, the trio is even more so. It begins with a slow lyrical solo for muted cello and there follows an ironical pizzicato passage. Throughout, there is insistence and restlessness. A succeeding Allegro is reminiscent of the Scherzo of the Piano Quintet, without, however, the same technical demands on the pianist. A Largo, introduced by heavy chords on the piano, plumbs fearful depths of despair. The last movement takes on, again, a characteristic macabre quality, with curious Oriental motifs, undoubtedly referring to certain repulsive aspects of the war.

Marcus Blechman

Leonard Bernstein

Who wrote the score for "On the Town," opening Wednesday at the Colonial.

Whitney Show Exalts Painter

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The Whitney Museum annual exhibition proves to be a stimulating and interesting adventure in modern painting. The show, exceptionally well made up, and filling all 10 of the museum's galleries, is one of the largest yet. At the same time, it is adventurous and covers fresh ground in the modern field.

The museum has selected surrealism and abstraction for prominent showing, and this in itself is one of the display's most notable developments. Formerly the annuals ran their somewhat even course without great concern for what the imported ideas of neo-romantics amounted to. But now that the romantic and fanciful have gained ground and many Americans are painting in those styles, it is more than ever incumbent upon exhibitors to recognize them.

* * *

At the Whitney museum, the entrance gallery and several adjoining showrooms are largely devoted to imaginative paintings. The group ranges from the subtleties of symbolical neo-romanticism, such as one sees in the "Bullfight" of Rico Le Brun, which spots the main wall of the entrance gallery; to the most vigorously emotional painting, exemplified by Walter Stuempfig's dramatic "River Front." While many of the artists are well known, including Eugene Berman, the painter of the darkly poetic and skillful "Proserpina," many of the exhibitors are new to these fields.

To achieve the results set forth, the museum has this year itself selected the paintings instead of leaving the obligation in the hands of the artists. Since artists are notoriously bad judges of the merits of their own works, the present method no doubt reacts more creditably to them than the former one.

Contrary to custom, this is an all-painting show, which has enabled the museum to distribute its selections over a wider variety of exhibits than heretofore. Detached from other art forms, it will be followed by a show of sculpture, water colors and drawings.

To say that the surrealists and abstractionists enjoy the special favor of the museum, whether with premeditation or not, does not obscure the merits of work in other stylistic categories. The museum almost always calls on a group of Americans to uphold its programs in furthering native art expression; and many of these selfsame painters, without the novel advantages of being surrealists or fantastic painters, are nevertheless well able to hold up their own along with newcomers.

To cite certain artists, Georgia O'Keeffe, is represented by a smoothly painted, imaginative composition, "Pelvis and Moon, New Mexico," which illustrates her peculiar talent for composing interesting shapes and colors with purity of style. Another pioneer is Walt Kuhn, whose "Tricorne" proves his individuality, both in formal expression and in feeling for color.

Jan Matulka's "Lamentation" recalls the derivations to which certain American work is obligated, he being one of the many, including also Abraham Rattner, who have gone to Picasso and France for inspiration.

* * *

Other pictures, both poetic and fanciful, lay claim to a more outright independence than do the surrealist efforts. There is Philip Evergood, with his triumphant "Production for Peace"; there is Peter Hurd, with his "Main Street"; there is Bernard Karfiol, whose "Old American Farm" catches the feeling of the subject with individuality; and there is Paul Sample, with his lively "Norwich Holiday."

Among younger artists are James Patrick, painter of a luminous nocturne landscape, "Camel's Humps"; and Yvonne du Bois, daughter of the veteran, Guy du Bois, for many years a prominent figure in Whitney exhibitions. About 30 are exhibiting for the first time.

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WILBUR 2 WEEKS ONLY OPENS MONDAY NIGHT!
HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
authors of "Life with Father" and producers of "Arsenic and Old Lace"
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BOSTON OPERA HOUSE • Opens Tues. Eve., 8:30
SEATS NOW ON SALE OPERA HOUSE 9:30 TO 9:30 | WILBUR THEATRE 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M. | MATINEES THURS. & SAT.
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Those Twin Bedlams!
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LAFFING ROOM ONLY!
THEIR NEW MUSICAL MADHOUSE
with FRANK LIBUSE, BETTY GARRETT, FRED WARING'S GLEE CLUB
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GILBERT MILLER and CHARLES STEWART present
PRIOR N. Y.
Gertrude Lawrence in
ERRAND for BERNICE
A New Play by JACQUES DEVAL
Directed by MR. DEVAL • Setting by RAYMOND SOVEY

PLYMOUTH • 1 WEEK ONLY Beg. MONDAY, DEC. 18
SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE THURSDAY
MEYER DAVIS and GEORGE ROSS present
KATINA PAXINOU
(The Academy Award Winner of "For Whom The Bell Tolls")
IN A NEW COMEDY
"Sophie Halenczik, American"
by GEORGE ROSS and ROSE C. FELD
Directed by MICHAEL GORDON
Setting by SAMUEL LEVE
EVES.: $3.00, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20; MATS. THURS. & SAT.: $2.40, 1.80, 1.20 (TAX INCL.)

COLONIAL • 10 Days only BEG. WED. DEC. 13
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The New Musical
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Music by LEONARD BERNSTEIN
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Lyrics by BETTY COMDEN, ADOLPH GREEN, LEONARD BERNSTEIN
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Costumes by ALVIN COLT
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OPENING NIGHT UNDER THE AUSPICES OF INSTITUTE OF MODERN ART

N. Y. Senator To Work For State Tax Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 9 — Relief from the burden of taxation is promised by Senator Thomas C. Desmond (R), of Newburgh, who said today he would work for a reduction in the present State levies, adding that it was "obviously improper to continue for an unreasonable length of time so-called emergency taxes when the emergency no longer exists."

Praising the work of the Legislature in setting aside a huge postwar fund of $163,000,000, Senator Desmond voiced belief that part of the additional surplus of the State might well be set aside for postwar use.

"But there ought to be a reasonable limit in piling up a state surplus by excessive taxes," he said. "A substantial lessening of present New York State taxes seems to be so justified that I am confident action along these lines will soon be taken by the Legislature with the approval of Governor Dewey.

"Whether such tax reduction should take the form of a further percentage reduction in the State income tax, outright repeal of one or more of the so-called emergency taxes first levied several years ago, or be accomplished in some other way is a matter for further study and decision when all of the facts are better known. It is known, already, however, that New York State taxes have been and now are producing more revenue than the State needs. Such State taxes ought to be reduced to make it at least that much easier for us to bear the heavy load of Federal taxes, concerning which there appears to be no immediate hope of reduction under present difficult war conditions."

President Vetoes Insurrection Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt vetoed yesterday a bill to declare the Philippine insurrection ended 10½ years after the date that has been regarded since 1902 as official.

The legislation would extend the period of insurrection from July 5, 1902, to Dec. 31, 1913.

This, Mr. Roosevelt said in a message to the House, would accord recognition as wartime service for engagements described as "comparable to other campaigns or expeditions in which the military or naval forces have participated in times of peace."

Service pensions would be the chief monetary benefits derived from the legislation, Mr. Roosevelt said, and these consistently have been confined to war service.

He objected to the measure as granting "special benefits to a particular group."

The persons involved in the bill served in the armed forces in Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in Samar and Leyte Islands.

N. J. Civilian Vote Set At 4,294 Dewey Majority

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 9 (AP)—New Jersey's civilian voters in the recent election gave Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York a 4,294 majority over President Roosevelt, an official tabulation by the Secretary of State's office has disclosed.

The New Jersey soldier vote, however, gave the President a plurality of 30,833 and put the State's 16 electoral votes in the Roosevelt column by a 26,539 majority.

Rice Major Philippine Crop

About 15 per cent of the total area of the Philippines is under cultivation, mostly for rice.

ALABAMA

MOBILE

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Jeweler
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Mobile, Ala.

FIFTH AVENUE LINEN SHOP
Linens
Children's Clothes Up to 6 Years
BUY WAR BONDS
6 St. Emanuel Street Mobile, Ala.

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Shoes
Accessories
John danziger inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone 2-2956

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Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
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Phone 6616

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Christmas Cards
Personalized
Your name printed
Gold—Silver—Red—Blue
Two or Three-Day Service
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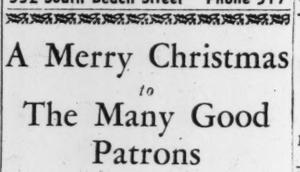
Phones 1720—1721



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Makers of Fine Candies and Salted Nuts
Unusual Gift Wares
332 South Beach Street Phone 517

A Merry Christmas
to
The Many Good Patrons
of
DOBY'S
The Man's Store
Beach Street at Volusia Avenue

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Phone 2027

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Costume Jewelry-Linnea Perfume
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Halifax Cleaners
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THE BOOTERY
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BAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY
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Where Quality is a Fact, not a Boast.
608 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 879

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Kelcy Photo & Book Shop
810 E. Las Olas Boulevard

Where Quality Reigns
ROBBINS
Style Center for Men
Tropical Hotel Bldg., S. Andrews Ave.

LINGERIE
For your Christmas Glamour
SLIPS GOWNS PAJAMAS FOR SLUMBER
THE GOSSARD SHOP
14 TROPICAL ARCADE

ROYAL TYPEWRITERS
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811 E. Las Olas Boulevard
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116 S. Andrews Avenue

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Fort Lauderdale, Florida
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See
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Crossword Quiz Answers

G	U	I	M	P	E	S
O	▨	S	I	R	▨	I
B	A	L	L	A	D	S
I	▨	E	▨	L	A	Y
▨	O	▨	L	I	M	P
C	H	A	I	N	▨	H
A	M	T	▨	E	M	U
R	▨	H	A	S	P	S
A	M	E	N	▨	C	▨
C	A	N	▨	T	▨	M
O	R	I	N	O	C	O
L	▨	A	Y	E	▨	S
E	R	N	E	S	T	S

FLORIDA

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Bycks
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Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

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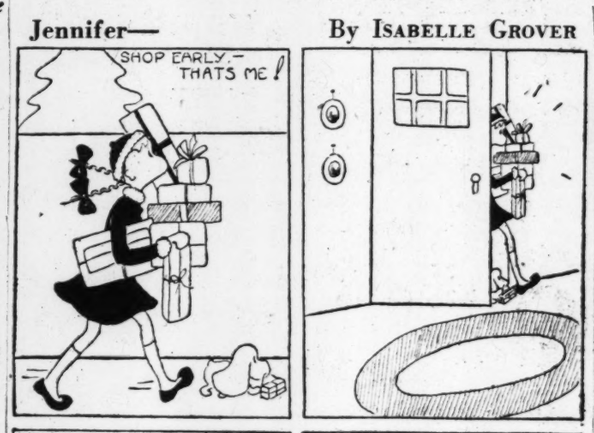
Jennifer— By ISABELLE GROVER



Tommy Atkins

Britain's 'Typical Soldier'

Rudyard Kipling may have brought literary fame to Tommy Atkins in his ballads of the barracks, but he did not originate the name that has followed the British soldier through a century or more of campaigning.

Millions of "Tommies" have worn the khaki and the outmoded red coats of the British soldier before and after Kipling's time. But there really was a Tommy Atkins, and his name proved to be the heritage of an army.

The story goes back to 1794, when the Duke of Wellington was serving in India as plain Arthur Wellesley. During a particularly savage attack by the French against a British regiment under Wellesley's command, a private named Thomas Atkins was bayoneted and shot.

He asked the bearers not to move him, pleading to be left on the field. To his young colonel, Wellesley, he said, "It's all in a day's work!"

Fifty years later the Duke of Wellington was asked to sign a paper relating to soldiers' pay and to insert the name of a typical common soldier for a specimen signature. The Duke hesitated an instant. His mind went back to his early days in India, and he filled in the name of a "typical common soldier"—Private Thomas Atkins—and "Tommy Atkins" the British soldier has been for the past hundred years.

Historians have woven some fanciful legends around the origin of Tommy Atkins—often with little regard for facts and circumstances—but this is the story recorded in the official annals of the British army.

Brevities

Postwar Perils: Henry Ford says he expects 40,000,000 motorcar owners after the war. Fancy meeting 36,000,000 of these on the highway on a nice Sunday afternoon.—Grit.

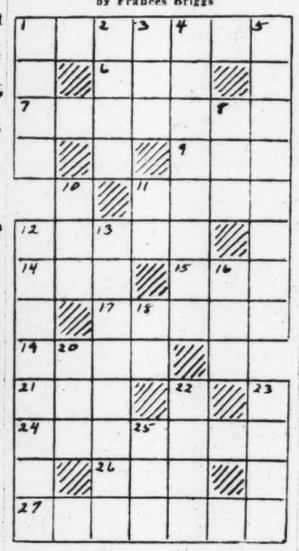
A Chicago citizen, retiring after 38 years on the job, plans to catch up on her reading. It sounded perfectly plausible until we discovered she had been working in the Public Library.

Our naval victory in Philippine waters proved to be even more decisive than was at first supposed. Complete returns show that it was a seaslide.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

Almost everything is possible, to be sure. "All children should be noisy," gravely remarks Bernard Shaw, as if he had found some who weren't.—Ryan in Boston Herald.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is a kind of chemisette, usually with sleeves, worn with a low-necked dress (pl.)?
6—What is a baronet's title?
7—What are songs of a romantic nature?
9—Unprofessional.
11—"Rigid" is an antonym of what?
12—What is a measure of 100 links?
14—What is a Danish territorial division?
15—Australian bird.
17—What are clasps of padlocks?
19—So be it.
21—Where is Cape Churchill (abbr.)
24—What is a river of South America?
26—Sailor's "yes" is what?
27—What is first name of author of "The Sun Also Rises" (poss.)?

Down

1—What desert is also known as the Shamo?
2—Small island.
3—What is a unit used in measuring diameter of wires?
4—What are cakes of brown sugar containing pecan meats?
5—What character in mythology had to roll huge stone up a hill, never reaching top?
8—Millpond is what?
10—What is a practical unit of electrical resistance?
11—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
12—What do you call a staircase in spiral form?
13—Native of Athens is called what?
16—Member of Parliament, Canada (abbr.).
18—Article.
20—In what month was Elizabeth Barrett Browning born (abbr.)?
22—Pedal digits.
23—What flowerless plant grows on rocks and trees as well as in soil?
25—What American humorist was born in Maine?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Our Duty to Share . . ."

(Birmingham Mail)

Birmingham, Eng.

A Birmingham member of an airborne unit, who is at present on leave, is relating an experience which illumines alike the generosity of the French people and the honesty of the British soldier. Printed on the back of every bill presented at an estaminet which he visited soon after D-Day, were the words (in English and in French), "Regardless of the amount due on this bill, you may pay just what you like now, and the rest next time you call."

In three weeks some hundreds of Tommies had availed themselves of this offer, and still the business prospered. Every man returned to pay his bill, and usually added a small percentage to repay Monsieur le Patron's trust. A notice on the wall read: "It is our duty to share with others, as we would hope that they would share with us."

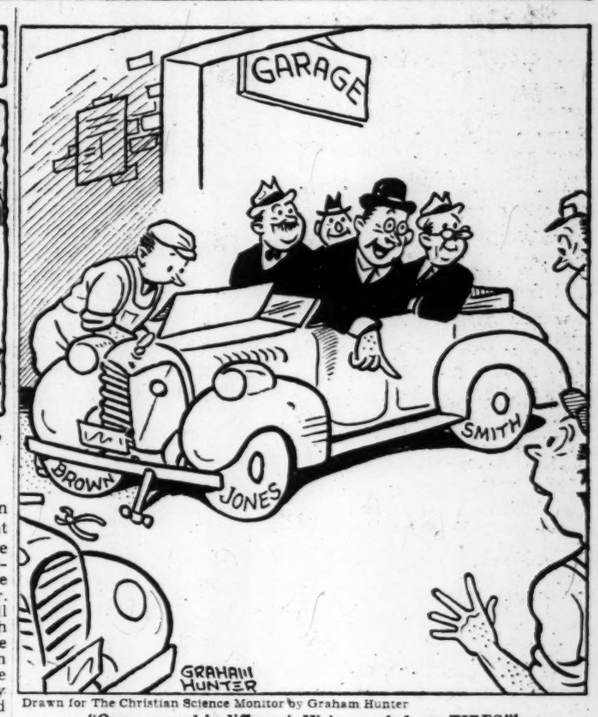
Traveling Fort

The United States Army's 20-ton light tank, by virtue of its 75-millimeter gun, packs the wallop of a medium tank; powered with two eight-cylinder passenger car engines, it has a speed of 40 miles an hour.

Today's Quotation

Do what thy manhood bids thee do, from none but self expect applause.

—SIR RICHARD FRANCIS BURTON



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Graham Hunter

"Our car pool is different. We've pooled our TIRES!"

In Lighter Vein

On Second Thought

Writer Clarence Budington Kelland does not approve of wearying people with too many speakers. At one dinner, Toastmaster Kelland, upon discovering that the speakers' list was unusually long, began his speech as follows:

"There is no doubt that it is the duty of the toastmaster to be so uninteresting that the speakers who follow him will, by contrast, sound delightful."

This brought a cheer of approval from the speakers' table.

"But as I study this speakers' list," continued Kelland, "I'm sure I can't do it."

It was the turn of the non-speaking guests to roar.—Milwaukee Journal.

Hm-m-mm!

"I have lost an earring," said Marjorie.

"That is too bad, dear. Were they good ones?" inquired her mother.

"I don't know," replied Marjorie, "they were a pair of yours."

He Filed Them

Commander: "Yeoman, where did you file those discharges? They're not under dischar ges."

Yeoman: "No, sir. I filed them under 'c,' for 'congratulations.'"—Green Cove Springs (Fla.) Corsair.

An Excellent Reason

Frank Friend: "Tell me, Jane, just why did you marry such a homely individual?"

Jane: "He asked me."

It Works Every Time

Wife: "How can we estimate our cost of living?"

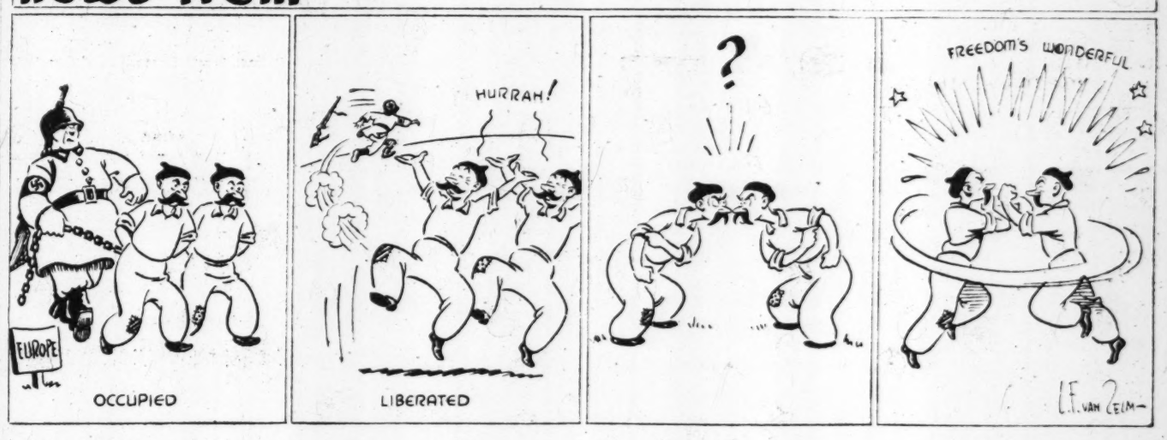
Husband: "That's simple. Take our income and add 30 per cent!"

It Happened In Bible Times—

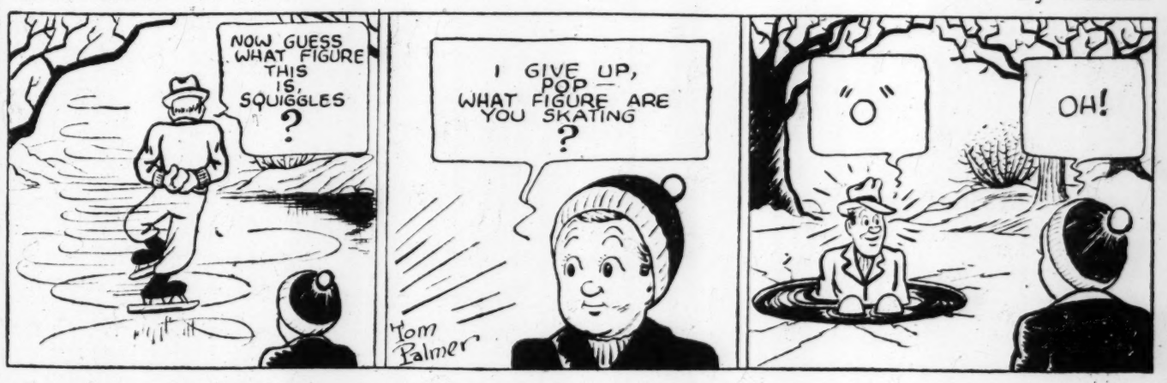
A little boy's life was saved by an alert mother, and he lived to become a great liberator and leader.

Turn to Exodus 2:2-10, and read the account.

NEWS ITEM— THE THINGS-WE-DON'T-UNDERSTAND DEPT.



The Taffles—*Oh—Oh!* By PALMER



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Did I Feel Like Two Cents!* By RODGERS

SNIFF SNIFF
Today I was just sniffing about doing nothing much.
When suddenly I noticed the mailman going by—
US
SWOOSH!
And when he goes by I know I have to hustle if I'm to get to school before the Boss comes out.
Well, I hustled all right—
THUD
But would you believe it? I'd forgotten all about today being Saturday!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Breach of Etiquette* By THE HAGERS

I'LL TAKE THE SANDWICH PLATE. BOY, AM I HUNGRY!
ARE THE SANDWICHES READY, PRECIOUS? OUR CUSTOMER SAYS HE HAS BEEN WAITING FOR 25 MINUTES.
I'LL BRING THEM IN WHEN THEY'RE READY.
ARE THESE ALL MINE?
THANKS FOR THE TEA-PARTY, BUD! EXCUSE ME FOR NOT WEARING ME FROCK COAT

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Friends of Democracy"

Mr. Churchill has received his vote of confidence. He has also received — from Washington, from important sections of the British public and press, and from recent events in Athens— a warning that British intervention in liberated countries must not take on the appearance of imposing anti-democratic regimes.

If the choice in Greece must be one between the disciplined power of the British Army and the undisciplined power of Greek guerrillas, the British and American people will sanction the House of Commons' vote of confidence. Parliament appears to have accepted Mr. Churchill's argument that such is the choice. But the Prime Minister can hardly as of today feel that the result is wholly satisfactory. And there are many in Britain and America who will continue to seek the assurance his opponents asked—that British troops will not be used in Europe to "disarm friends of democracy."

Mr. Churchill's account of the situation fell below his usual reportorial level of objectivity and completeness. In Greece particularly it is altogether a complicated business, on which information is far from adequate. The Papandreou Government does come closer to being a legally-constituted Government than any other faction. But it is only a refurbished remnant. In so far as it is "the Constitutional Government" it is the descendant of the Metaxas dictatorship. In so far as it represents new elements in Greece it has no constitutional ancestry.

It has less evidence of present popular support than the "gangs from the hills" whom Mr. Churchill scorns. The E. A. M. and other opposing groups are not polished parliamentarians, but it is hardly accurate to dismiss them all as "ruffians" and "Communists." More than one correspondent on the spot has described them as patriots who did the greatest service in liberating Greece and as representing now the most popular and active force in the Nation. These groups control almost all the country outside Athens and enjoy the advantage of opposing "the foreigners" and the exile Government which came in with British tanks.

The Prime Minister's statement that he seeks only to obtain governments that will guarantee the "security of our lines of communications," hardly applies to Greece. For the Germans are hundreds of miles away. It does raise the question of what guarantees the Papandreou Government has given Britain of a special position in Greek territory. We should welcome a bit more frankness from Mr. Churchill on British "obligations" in Greece.

Americans may well welcome a revival of the British sphere of influence in Greece and the Mediterranean. It may give at least as much support to peace and democracy as does the United States' special position in Latin America. And neither Greeks nor Americans should easily forget how much Britain risked when she sent an army to try to hold the country against the Nazis.

Mr. Churchill today appears to be risking the alienation of large numbers of people who might become, if they are not already, proven "friends of democracy." The present course seems well designed to push them toward Communism. He may, however, be able to hold on until wartime passions cool. He may through control of Athens and Piraeus be able to bring in food and win with bread men who stand against bullets. But he should heed the warnings of the last few days. The Allies are appearing entirely too often in Europe as imposers of reaction and royalism, rather than as friends of popular government.

Heard in Passing

"Just imagine, killing all those hens, with eggs 75 cents a dozen!"

"Won't it be grand to have Johnny home for Christmas!"

"Gee, it's nice to have a few bananas again."

"So I says to Mike, 'Whyn't ya quit and start that hamburger stand?'"

"Well, can you beat that? Forty-five dollars for just a handbag!"

"An' I ast him, 'Marine? Sailor? Well, what's the diff?'"

"Anyhow you can be thankful you don't have to elect him any oftener than four years."

"If yuh ask me, I think he's got a hideout in the African jungles."

After having seen pictures of some of the "creations" worn by French models after the liberation, we will hesitate hereafter before using "chic" and "Paris hats" in the same sentence.

"The Prayer of Faith . . ."

In this warring world, it is a comforting thing to see repeated evidences that the public's quick, warm sympathy for individual distress has not been dulled by mass casualty lists or purely selfish concern for one's own loved ones at the front. And when this sympathy is expressed in helpful prayers, it often is more effective than any merely material means of alleviating the misfortune.

Recently when little 7-year-old Ann Koch of Cleveland was afflicted with blindness after being hit by a car as she attempted to save a neighbor's dog from being run over, she received toys, messages, and prayerful assurances from all over the United States. Now the news that her vision is "mysteriously" returning has been welcomed with nation-wide joy and gratitude. However, many an individual who has proved for himself the healing power of prayer, feels there is no "mystery" about her recovery, but rather that in the words of her parents: "It is because of so many good thoughts and prayers from so many good people."

"Living" Memorials

The movement which seems to be spreading among American cities and towns to construct "living" war memorials in the form of public auditoriums and civic and recreation centers, promises a vast improvement over the motley array of shafts and statuary, ranging from works of art to just works of the local iron foundry, which have sprung up after earlier wars. But it would be well for the city fathers to plan carefully even in this more imaginative direction.

An unused building somehow seems more lifeless and futile than a statue, which isn't supposed to do anything anyway, but just stand and remind by its presence. Many communities which erected memorial buildings after World War One with the hope, if not the expectation, that the mere existence of the structure would initiate and develop the activities which would make it functional, found that they had put the cart before the horse. It is sounder planning to think first in terms of appropriate community activities, provide reasonably for their continuity, and then proceed to the matter of a building to house them.

Perhaps because of the traditional linking of stone and bronze with the idea of lasting monuments, a more truly "living" type of memorial is being overlooked: a trust fund, established under broad and flexible stipulations of purpose, and with proper safeguards for continuing public-spirited and non-political administration, to carry on some truly social service for the community. What more fitting memorial could there be, for instance, to the young men and women who did not come back, than to insure, through scholarships, that other promising youngsters are educated to take their place?

Reducing a "Water Hazard"

Fall plowing of a distinctly different type is under way these days, as on scores of America's farmsteads the soil near creek banks is being loosened, later to be made up into levees in an effort to confine streams to their banks and thus prevent washing away of crops. The rural press teems with news of these activities.

What has caused the farmer, at the end of an unusually lush harvest season and in the face of a still-acute labor shortage, to undertake this task?

On more than one occasion, while doing his utmost to increase wartime grain yields, he has had the sad experience of seeing his newly-sprouted wheat or corn destroyed or damaged by the "flash floods" which, as stream-beds fill slowly with eroded soil, are becoming increasingly frequent. Once these floods were held to be of dubious benefit, since the silt they left in their wake brought new life to the land. But now that it has been found that the soil can be renewed through the planting of legume crops, these seasonal overflows are regarded, not as a "necessary evil," but as an economic nuisance.

Farmers now understand that if they can control the streams which too frequently flooded their fields, thereby enabling them to plan and mature crops, they are, in effect, adding to their acres with a minimum of expense. So with plow, tractor and scraper, they are tackling the problem of flood control with—if one is to judge by the results already obtained—every prospect of success.

Reading that the curling season is on in Canada, the Lady Next Door immediately went downtown and got herself a permanent.

It Wouldn't Surprise Us a Bit

Questions of the Coming Peace

On the London Literary Front

Wilson Harris is one of the most acute and accomplished of English political thinkers. His latest book, PROBLEMS OF THE PEACE (England: Cambridge University Press. 3/6; New York: Macmillan. $1.25), sets forth in narrow compass and lucid prose the difficulties, and also the opportunities, that the making of peace will give to the victorious Powers.

Britain will come to the council table equipped with as much knowledge as can be gained from prolonged experience of peace-making. It will also, in Mr. Harris's opinion, come equipped with a series of foundation principles in the shape of the Atlantic Charter. So will the United States. Mr. Harris assumes that the Atlantic Charter will be the basis on which the peace will be built.

Yet he foresees difficulties. No settlement of the outstanding Polish problem has yet been reached. But it is at least highly probable that it will include some acquisition, on the part of the Poles, of territory in the northeast of Germany. This appears to be the inevitable table corollary of the demands of Russian security. Few people, in Britain, at any rate, who have thought seriously over the question of peace, would quarrel with the right of Poland to take over sections of German territory. Yet the first article of the Atlantic Charter, in speaking of the allied nations, declares: "Their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other."

But this is not all. The second article in the Charter emphasizes the declaration of the first: "They (the allied nations) desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned." Yet it is hardly conceivable that, if alterations are made in German possessions at the end of the war, they will be carried out only in concurrence with German desires.

* * *

The third provision of the Charter is that the Allies will "respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live." What is the meaning of the word "all" in this section of the Charter? Does it mean only "all members of the victorious coalition"? Or does it include Germany, Japan, and Italy? If it means exactly what it says, will Germany after the war be permitted to choose a Nazi, and Italy a Fascist, form of government? If not, how can the Atlantic Charter be applied?

These are searching questions, which give some indication of the reason why Britain in the past has shown itself reluctant to enunciate resounding propositions of political principle. Britain's past practice has been to avoid the sort of political generalization of which some countries, notably France, are fond. Britain, for example, has never enunciated the principle of the freedom of the press. It has been content to secure it. British habit has been to solve each problem as it presented itself by what seemed to be, in all circumstances, most expedient at the time. In this sense, the Atlantic Charter is a striking departure in British method.

The exigencies of the world situation are such that the peace will bring traditional British policy to a sharp crisis.

* * *

Great Britain today is one of the most powerful states in the world, but in itself it is merely a group of small islands. Acute management of its policy is necessary to the retention of its position as a Great Power in a way in which it is not essential to Russia, Germany, or the United States.

This management is directed toward the securing of allies. To keep the balance straight, Britain hitherto has made its alliances chiefly with the smaller Powers. It has been an undeviating feature of British foreign policy never to go into the same camp with the Power which, in its immediate sphere of operations, exercised the greatest strength. When Spain dominated Europe, Britain aided the weaker states against Spain. When France dominated Europe, Britain aided the weaker states against France. And when Germany dominated Europe, Britain aided the weaker states against Germany.

But in the future it seems certain that the principal British allies will be either the United States and Russia together, or one of these States alone. This is a clean break with historic British policy. For the first time, Britain will be directing her policy in accordance with Great Powers. From this, both advantages and disadvantages will flow. This is not the place to go into them. But it may be noted as one of the great turning points in British history.

HAROLD HOBSON

300,000 Workers Can Check Shortages

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

The almost frantic pleas of late for increased ammunition production, for more tires, tanks, jeeps, trucks, radar, and rockets which the military chiefs have sent to the American people raise the question: Why these sudden shortages?

It is imperative that the public know, since President Roosevelt reported American boys are losing their lives because of production lags. General Eisenhower has cabled that munition shortages have delayed his offensive. War Mobilization Director Byrnes declares shortages are prolonging the war.

Who's to blame, then? Labor? Industry? The Army and Navy?

Labor's not to blame, said General Somervell, Army supply chief, in New Orleans last month at an A. F. of L. convention. Nor is labor to blame according to War Manpower Commissioner McNutt who, in Chicago at the same time, at the C. I. O. convention, specifically exonerated labor of responsibility for ammunition shortages. Yet labor is partially to blame if one reasons as does War Production Chief Krug, who, pointing specifically to October strikes in Detroit, said that such action alone had delayed the delivery of 2,000 heavy trucks.

President Roosevelt made the most serious charge against labor last month, only five days after the commencement of the general Allied offensive in Europe, when, pleading with labor to stick to war work, he declared that job-quitting was costing the lives of American boys. Labor doesn't get off scot-free. But labor's responsibility is obviously minor, not major.

How about industry? Industry has accomplished miracles in war production, yet, roughly, we're 40 per cent behind—or in short supply—in items we need for war. Add the publicized scramble of many industries and concerns to get back into civilian production and industry over-all doesn't come off scot-free, either.

The percentage shortages need, however, to be understood. An item can be in short supply because producers are inefficient, inexperienced, incompetent. But they can also be 40 per cent under requirements because requirements have suddenly and drastically been increased.

Thus, overnight recently, the WPB doubled its small arms ammunition program. It called for a 22 per cent increase in the production of artillery shells above even the present accelerated rate. It ordered 65 per cent more rounds of artillery ammunition next year than had been contemplated.

Is the Army and Navy, then, to blame for these shortages? On D-Day, should they have known that on D-Day plus six months they would have these stupendous supply needs? Should they have known that in December we would still be hammering away at the Nazis' West Wall, that we would be bogged down in mud on Leyte?.

No, they couldn't know it. It is no disparagement of General Marshall that, as an article he wrote some months ago and published only this week reveals, he believed the German war might have been over by now. And it might have been, if our attempted end run at Arnhem had succeeded.

These supply shortages, Mr. Stimson said the other day, are potential more than actual. They are to date due to port and transportation shortages in Europe rather than production lags at home. Shells have had to be rationed almost wholly to date for logistical reasons, not production reasons.

Fred Crawford, American industrialist touring the war fronts, explains it this way: We need more of all types of material, for it is our policy to expend material, not men. If we were willing to expend men, we wouldn't need such mountains of material. It's not the Army that regulates supply. It's the weather, the terrain, the enemy. If the weather's bad, we need more stuff. If the terrain's tough, it chews up more material. If the enemy's stubborn, it takes more ammunition to dislodge him.

What has caused General Somervell to fill the land with his pleas for more production is that for the first time now we are using up more than we are producing. We are eating into our reserve.

The situation is dangerous, but not desperate. Krug, Somervell, McNutt claim 300,000 new workmen put in the right jobs can meet this crisis, can turn shortages into surpluses.

By the way, are you one of those 300,000?

Co-operative Reporting

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

The attention of newspaper readers has been little more than casually attracted, it is safe to say, by the institution and final argument of the action brought in the name of and under the auspices of the Federal Government against the Associated Press and certain of its supporting and subscribing members. The allegation that the defendant association is designed to be and is operated in restraint of trade, and to the damage of those newspapers which would be and are not members thereof, would, if substantiated by proof sufficient to convince an unbiased judge or a jury, justify prompt imposition of whatever penalty is, in such cases, lawfully provided. The first and logical penalty, disregarding such fines as might be levied, would be the dissolution of the association.

Now when it is recalled, as the fact is, that the proceedings were initiated upon a showing of alleged facts presented by newspaper publishers who were not members of the press association, but rather were the representatives or owners of newspapers which are competitors in localities where one or more papers served by the association are published, the temptation to espouse the cause of the complaining "People of the United States" is not, or should not be, irresistible or uncontrollable. It may be the part of wisdom and a reasonable concession to prudence and fair play, before final commitment and agreement to an awaited verdict, to consider, without prejudice, the equities, or the lack of them, shown to exist by the complainant petitioners and the existing facts.

The Associated Press is not what we term a modern institution. It has existed and grown from a small and unpretentious beginning down through many years of trial and error, and has become great though hardly powerful or influential, through rendering, co-operatively and without profit motive, invaluable service to its associate members, and through them to the public. In the strictest sense it has had nothing to sell, therefore nothing upon which it fixes an arbitrary price, either in an effort to increase or to restrain and stifle trade.

Before its membership became large or its managing board composed of its constituent members realized that all would be better served in some great emergency such as war by contributing to the expense of correspondents assigned to the particular task, the news carried and distributed over the association's wires and by mail was supplied, almost exclusively, by member newspapers in which it was published simultaneously with its release, or in which it had appeared previous to its release.

There is no denying the fact that by such co-operative action and effort a valuable and essential service was rendered to and by the associated newspapers. It is equally true that a valuable, but not an indispensable service was thereby rendered to the reading public, to its representatives, and perhaps to its Government. The question, at the moment, is whether one who possesses information of importance or value to himself and his friends or business associates is bound, either in law or equity, to share it promiscuously by broadcasting it from the housetops.

It probably is difficult for one who has not gained a sympathetic concept of the relationship which has been established during several decades by friendly and selfless co-operation to realize that in these modern busy and hectic times even what we refer to sometimes as big business can be carried on without violating recognized ethics.

The property right in news, so called, is transitory. Today the wires and the wireless stations waft it on silent wings to the remotest corners of the earth and sea. News cannot be monopolized. Its sources can be protected within reason, and, under proper auspices, the dissemination of unconfirmed or alarmist reports can be prevented. Many a story finds its way into type and galley proofs that never gets onto the street. A responsible press maintains its own office of censorship.

Tennessee Valley Authority—Neither "State" Nor "Super"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial on "M. V. A." presents a clear and understanding picture of the comprehensive development contemplated in the proposal for a Missouri Valley Authority. But you include at the end a common misapprehension which tends, I think, to blur your previous fine exposition. You mention a "repugnance in some quarters to the establishment of Federal 'super-States' such as TVA."

Since the TVA's sphere of action covers portions of several States it gives offhand the not unnatural impression that it is a super-State. But a closer look at the matter shows, I think, that it is no more "super" than any other Federal agency, and that in no wise is it "State."

A State is defined in Webster's Dictionary as "any body of people occupying a definite territory and politically organized under one government." That the three elements of a State as recognized in International Law are—(1) people, (2) territory, (3) government. No one of these alone constitutes a State, nor any two of them. TVA has territory and government, but not people. And these two elements apply only in part. The TVA "territory" is that drained by a system of waters; and it is only the flowage of these waters that TVA "governs." It does not govern people; so it is not a full-fledged government.

Congress under the Constitution—under the so-called "commerce clause" (Art. I, Sec. 8, clause 3), as interpreted consistently by the Supreme Court for 120 years—is vested with the regulation (or government) of the flowage of water in navigable streams and their tributaries. Congress has from time to time, by its own Act (always revokable by its future Act) vested this power of regulation in various Federal agencies. Among these are the Army Engineers, the Reclamation Bureau, and the Federal Power Commission. Each of these has a separate function, relating respectively to navigation, to irrigation, and to water-power.

In 1933 Congress vested its river regulation powers in a single agency (named "Tennessee Valley Authority") specially created to combine several functions, but limited to one geographic area or territory (that drained by the Tennessee River and its tributaries). By this Act Congress assumed no new powers whatever; it merely exercised its same old power of river regulation in a different and more effective way. Instead of regulating in the usual way through several scattered agencies with their head offices in far-away Washington, it regulated through a single agency with its head office on the spot in the Tennessee Valley.

Though TVA is not a State, can it be called "super"? If so, then the Army Engineers are "super"—and the Reclamation Bureau, and the Federal Power Commission, and every other Federal agency which, like TVA, derives its river regulation powers directly from Congress. There is nothing new about these Federal powers; they date from 1789 when the Federal Government started. So TVA is no more "super" than the States themselves when they decided to enter the Union under its Constitution.

St. Louis, Mo. BENTON MACKAYE

"For Electoral Reform"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent Editorial Page article "For Electoral Reform," by Malcolm W. Bayley, was indeed timely and thought provoking.

To this writer the whole voting structure of the entire country seems queer, quaint and decrepit, and it would seem prudent that at this time the President appoint a special commission to study the complete revamping of our antiquated voting system.

As it stands today, it fails to present a nice picture, and until something is done to mend the situation, pure democracy has not been achieved. PHIL OPP

Painesville, Ohio

"What! No Overcoat?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Those of us who live in California (ahem!) were a wee bit amused at your editorial, "What! No Overcoat?" We've been away ahead of the times for years.

Palo Alto, Calif. ROSE GIDLEY

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

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